

My
Trip Abroad



Compliments of
Miss agent
Oct 27

*Bon
Voyage!*



Fidelity and Deposit Company
BALTIMORE

MY TRIP
ABROAD





**FUNNELS
AND
HOUSE FLAGS
OF PRINCIPAL
ATLANTIC
LINES**

INTERNATL. NAV. CO.
AMERICAN RED STAR

ATLANTIC
TRANSPORT

FRENCH

NORTH
GERMAN
LLOYD

HAMBURG-
AMERICAN
EXPRESS
(REGULAR SERVICE
AND BLACK FUNNELS)

CUNARD LINE

SCANDINAVIAN
AMERICAN

BRISTOL

WHITE STAR

NETHERLANDS

ANCHOR

WILSON

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

AFRICAN
HAY CO.
LIVERPOOL

AUSTRIAN
LLOYD LINE
TRIESTE

GENERAL
HOFER

DEUTSCHE
OST-AFRIKA LINIE
HAMBURG

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
MONTREAL

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET CO.
LONDON

OCEAN S.S. CO.
(SAVANNAH LINE)
NEW YORK

CLYDE LINE
NEW YORK

NEW YORK & HONOLULU S.S. CO.
NEW YORK

QUEBEC S.S. CO.
QUEBEC

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO.
LONDON

ATLANTIC & SOUTH AFRICAN S.S. CO.
LONDON

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO.
(HARD LINE) NEW YORK

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HAMBURG



FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS



PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

TOYO KISEN-KAISHA
TOKYO

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

ALASKA PACIFIC NAV. CO.
SEATTLE

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

ORIENT - PACIFIC LINE
LONDON

GREAT
NORTHERN S.S. CO.
SEATTLE

PACIFIC STEAM NAV. CO.
LIVERPOOL

OCCIDENTAL ORIENTAL S.S. CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

GLOBE NAVIGATION CO.
SEATTLE

PUGET SOUND NAV. CO., &
ALASKA S.S. CO. - SEATTLE

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)
TOKYO - LONDON

NORTH PACIFIC S.S. CO.
EUREKA, CAL.

CALIFORNIA & OREGON CO. T S & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

ALLAN LINE
GLASGOW

LAMPART & HOLT
LIVERPOOL

IRELAND STEAMSHIP CO.
LONDON - COLENDOROUGH

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO
LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
LONDON - MARSEILLES

MITSU BISHI CO.
TOKYO

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST
INDIA MAIL SERVICE CO

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA
OSAKA, JAPAN

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TOKYO - LONDON

DOMINION LINE
LIVERPOOL

BOBBY LINE
LIVERPOOL

PRINCE LINE
NEW CASTLE

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVY CO.
LONDON

UNION CASTLE LINE
LONDON



PILOT FLAGS



- A
ALSO "CODE SIGNAL" & "ANSWERING PENALTY"
- B
- C
ALSO "YES"
- D
ALSO "NO"
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J
- K
- L
- M
- N
- P
ALSO "PILOT FLAG"

- Q
- R
- S
- T
- V
- W
- X
- Y
- Z

U.S. UNION JACK

U.S. REVENUE

U.S. YACHT ENSIGN

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

GREECE

DENMARK

FRANCE

JAPAN

ITALY

SPAIN

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

NETHERLANDS

RUSSIA

GERMANY

PORTUGAL

GREAT BRITAIN

INTERNATIONAL

SIGNAL CODE

NATIONAL



FRENCH

BRITISH

DUTCH

UNITED STATES

GERMAN

BELGIAN

SPANISH

ITALIAN

GREEK

PORTUGUESE

RUSSIAN

NORWEGIAN

SWEDISH

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

MEXICAN

JAPANESE

DANISH

VENEZUELAN

CHINESE

TURKISH & EGYPTIAN

F L A G S

NATIONAL



LIBERIA

BRAZIL

CUBA

ROMANIA

KOREA

PERU

PARAGUAY

COLOMBIA

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

HAITI

COSTA RICA

CHILE

NICARAGUA

PERU

CONGO

EQUADOR

ARGENTINA

SIAM

SAN SALVADOR

URUGUAY

FLAGS

MY TRIP ABROAD



NEW YORK



FORETELLING THE WEATHER WITH AN ANEROID BAROMETER.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward ; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DISTANCES AT WHICH OBJECTS ARE VISIBLE AT SEA AT VARYING ELEVATIONS

ELEVATION FEET	MILES VISIBLE	ELEVATION FEET	MILES VISIBLE
1.....	1.31	50.....	9.35
5.....	2.96	70.....	11.07
10.....	4.18	100.....	13.23
30.....	5.92	500.....	29.68
40.....	8.37	1,000.....	33.41



LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

FROM GREENWICH

	°	'	"	H. M.	S.
Aden	12	46	40 N.	2	59 55.8 E.
Athens.....	37	58	21 N.	1	34 54.9 E.
Berlin	52	30	17 N.	0	53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard.....	32	19	24 N.	4	19 18.3 W.
Bombay	18	53	45 N.	4	51 15.7 E.
Boston State House.....	42	21	28 N.	4	44 15.3 W.
Calcutta	22	33	25 N.	5	53 30.7 E.
Canton	24	6	35 N.	7	33 46.3 E.
Cherbourg	49	34	54 N.	0	6 32.5 W.
Constantinople.....	41	0	50 N.	1	56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen	55	41	13 N.	0	50 18.8 E.
Dublin	53	23	13 N.	0	25 21.1 W.
Florence	43	46	4 N.	0	45 1.5 E.
Glasgow	55	52	43 N.	0	17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar.....	36	6	30 N.	0	21 23.3 W.
Greenwich	51	28	38 N.	0	0 0.0 —
Halifax	44	39	38 N.	4	14 21.1 W.
Hamburg	53	33	7 N.	0	39 53.8 E.
Havana	22	9	21 N.	5	29 20.0 W.
Hong Kong	22	18	12 N.	7	35 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Light)	21	17	55 N.	10	31 28.0 W.
Key West Light	24	32	53 N.	5	27 12.3 W.
Kingston	17	57	41 N.	5	7 10.7 W.
Lisbon	38	42	31 N.	0	36 44.7 W.
Liverpool.....	53	24	5 N.	0	12 17.3 W.
Madrid.....	40	24	30 N.	0	14 43.4 W.
Manila Light	14	35	25 N.	8	3 50.0 E.
Marseilles	43	18	18 N.	0	21 34.6 E.
Melbourne.....	37	49	53 S.	9	39 54.1 E.
New Orleans (Mint).....	29	57	46 N.	6	0 15.9 W.
Paris.....	48	50	12 N.	0	9 20.9 E.
Pensacola Light	30	20	47 N.	5	49 14.1 W.
Philadelphia.....	39	57	7 N.	5	0 38.5 W.
Portland, Me.....	43	39	28 N.	4	41 1.2 W.
Quebec	46	47	59 N.	4	44 52.6 W.
Rome.....	41	53	54 N.	0	49 55.6 E.
Sandy Hook Light	40	27	40 N.	4	56 0.6 W.
San Francisco	37	47	28 N.	8	9 42.8 W.
Shanghai.....	31	14	42 N.	8	5 55.7 E.
St. John's.....	47	34	2 N.	3	30 43.6 W.
St. Petersburg.....	59	56	30 N.	2	1 13.5 E.
Stockholm	59	20	33 N.	1	12 14.0 E.
Sydney	33	51	41 S.	10	4 49.5 E.
Tokio	35	39	17 N.	9	18 58.0 E.
Venice	45	35	10 N.	0	49 22.1 E.
Vienna.....	48	13	55 N.	1	5 21.5 E.
Yokohama.....	35	26	34 N.	9	18 36.9 E.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS

The coins of Silver Standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents at the average market price of silver for three months preceding January 1st, 1907.

COUNTRY	STANDARD	UNIT	Value in U. S. Gold
Argent. R.....	Gold	Peso	\$0.96,5
Austria-H.....	Gold	Crown	.20,3
Belgium.....	Gold	Franc	.19,3
Bolivia.....	Silver	Boliviano.....	.51,0
Brazil.....	Gold	Milreis	.54,6
Canada.....	Gold	Dollar	1.00
Chili.....	Gold	Peso	.30,5
China	Silver	Tael { Shanghai Hankwan (Customs)	.76,3 .85,0
Colombia	Gold	Dollar.	1.00
Costa Rica.....	Gold	Colon	.46,5
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8
Ecuador.....	Gold	Sucre	.48,7
Egypt.....	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3
Finland	Gold	Mark	.19,3
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3
German Emp.	Gold	Mark	.23,8
Gt. Britain.....	Gold	Pound Sterling	4.86,6¼
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5
India	Gold	Pound Sterling	4.86,6¼
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.49,8
Netherlands...	Gold	Florin	.40,2
N'foundland...	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0
Persia	Silver	Kran	.09,4
Peru	Gold	Libra.....	4.86,6¼
Philippine Is....	Gold	Peso	.50
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08
Russia.....	Gold	Ruble.	.51,5
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3
Sweden	Gold	Crown.....	.26,8
Switzerland....	Gold	Franc	.19,3
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03,4
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19,8



MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES

FROM

NEW YORK CITY

BY POSTAL ROUTES	Statute Miles	Days
Adelaide, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	12,845	34
Alexandria, <i>via</i> London.....	6,150	14
Amsterdam " ".....	3,985	9
Antwerp, " ".....	4,000	9
Athens, " ".....	5,655	12
Bahia, Brazil.....	5,870	21
Bangkok, Siam, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	12,990	43
Bangkok, Siam, <i>via</i> London.....	13,125	41
Batavia, Java, <i>via</i> London.....	12,800	34
Berlin.....	4,385	9
Bombay, <i>via</i> London.....	9,765	24
Bremen.....	4,235	8
Buenos Ayres.....	8,045	29
Calcutta, <i>via</i> London.....	11,130	26
Cape Town, <i>via</i> London.....	11,245	27
Constantinople, <i>via</i> London.....	5,810	11
Florence, <i>via</i> London.....	4,800	10
Glasgow.....	3,875	10
Greytown, <i>via</i> New Orleans.....	2,810	7
Halifax, N. S.....	645	2
Hamburg.....	4,820	9
Havana.....	1,866	3
Hong Kong, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	10,590	25
Honolulu, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	5,645	13
Liverpool.....	3,540	8
London.....	3,740	8
Madrid, <i>via</i> London.....	4,925	9
Melbourne, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	12,285	32
Mexico City (railroad).....	3,750	5
Panama.....	2,355	7
Paris.....	4,030	8
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,204	23
Rome, <i>via</i> London.....	5,080	9
Rotterdam, <i>via</i> London.....	3,935	9
St. Petersburg, <i>via</i> London.....	5,370	10
Shanghai, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	9,920	25
Shanghai, <i>via</i> London.....	14,745	45
Stockholm, <i>via</i> London.....	4,975	10
Sydney, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	11,570	28
Valparaiso, <i>via</i> Panama.....	5,910	37
Vienna.....	4,740	10
Yokohama, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	7,948	20

DIFFERENCE IN TIME

WHEN IT IS 12 O'CLOCK NOON IN NEW YORK Standard Time		
IT IS AT		
Aden.....	Arabia	8.00 P. M.
Amsterdam.....	Holland	5.20 P. M.
Athens.....	Greece	6.35 P. M.
Berlin.....	Germany	5.54 P. M.
Bombay.....	India	9.51 P. M.
Bremen.....	Germany	5.53 P. M.
Constantinople.....	Turkey	6.56 P. M.
Copenhagen.....	Denmark	5.50 P. M.
Dublin.....	Ireland	4.34 P. M.
Hamburg.....	Germany	5.10 P. M.
Havre.....	France	5.00 P. M.
Hong Kong.....	China	*12.37 A. M.
Honolulu.....	Hawaii	6.39 A. M.
Liverpool.....	England	4.48 P. M.
London.....	England	5.00 P. M.
Madrid.....	Spain	4.45 P. M.
Manila.....	Philippine Islands	*1.04 A. M.
Melbourne.....	Australia	*2.40 A. M.
Paris.....	France	5.09 P. M.
Rome.....	Italy	5.50 P. M.
Stockholm.....	Sweden	6.12 P. M.
St. Petersburg.....	Russia	7.01 P. M.
Vienna.....	Austria	6.06 P. M.
Yokohama.....	Japan	*2.19 A. M.

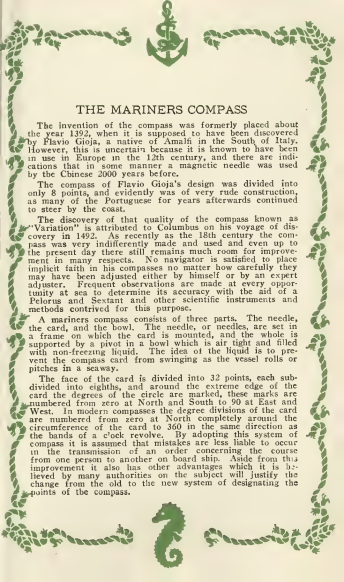
*Next day.

For comparative time when twelve noon at Greenwich, see map in back of book.

WATCH AS A COMPASS

Point the hour hand of the watch to the sun, and south is exactly half way between the hour hand and the XII on the watch; e. g., assuming it is 9 o'clock, point the hour hand (indicating nine) to the sun, and the point half way between X and XI is due south; or assume that it is 4 o'clock, point the hour-hand to the sun and the figures II indicate south.





THE MARINERS COMPASS

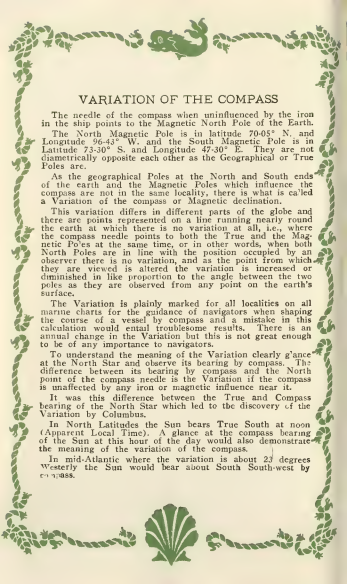
The invention of the compass was formerly placed about the year 1392, when it is supposed to have been discovered by Flavio Gioja, a native of Amalfi in the South of Italy. However, this is uncertain because it is known to have been in use in Europe in the 12th century, and there are indications that in some manner a magnetic needle was used by the Chinese 2000 years before.

The compass of Flavio Gioja's design was divided into only 8 points, and evidently was of very rude construction, as many of the Portuguese for years afterwards continued to steer by the coast.

The discovery of that quality of the compass known as "Variation" is attributed to Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492. As recently as the 18th century the compass was very indifferently made and used and even up to the present day there still remains much room for improvement in many respects. No navigator is satisfied to place implicit faith in his compasses no matter how carefully they may have been adjusted either by himself or by an expert adjuster. Frequent observations are made at every opportunity at sea to determine its accuracy with the aid of a Pelorus and Sextant and other scientific instruments and methods contrived for this purpose.

A mariners compass consists of three parts. The needle, the card, and the bowl. The needle, or needles, are set in a frame on which the card is mounted, and the whole is supported by a pivot in a bowl which is air tight and filled with non-freezing liquid. The idea of the liquid is to prevent the compass card from swinging as the vessel rolls or pitches in a seaway.

The face of the card is divided into 32 points, each subdivided into eighths, and around the extreme edge of the card the degrees of the circle are marked, these marks are numbered from zero at North and South to 90 at East and West. In modern compasses the degree divisions of the card are numbered from zero at North completely around the circumference of the card to 360 in the same direction as the hands of a clock revolve. By adopting this system of compass it is assumed that mistakes are less liable to occur in the transmission of an order concerning the course from one person to another on board ship. Aside from this improvement it also has other advantages which it is believed by many authorities on the subject will justify the change from the old to the new system of designating the points of the compass.



VARIATION OF THE COMPASS

The needle of the compass when uninfluenced by the iron in the ship points to the Magnetic North Pole of the Earth.

The North Magnetic Pole is in latitude 70.05° N. and Longitude 96.43° W. and the South Magnetic Pole is in Latitude 73.30° S. and Longitude 47.30° E. They are not diametrically opposite each other as the Geographical or True Poles are.

As the geographical Poles at the North and South ends of the earth and the Magnetic Poles which influence the compass are not in the same locality, there is what is called a Variation of the compass or Magnetic declination.

This variation differs in different parts of the globe and there are points represented on a line running nearly round the earth at which there is no variation at all, i.e., where the compass needle points to both the True and the Magnetic Poles at the same time, or in other words, when both North Poles are in line with the position occupied by an observer there is no variation, and as the point from which they are viewed is altered the variation is increased or diminished in like proportion to the angle between the two poles as they are observed from any point on the earth's surface.

The Variation is plainly marked for all localities on all marine charts for the guidance of navigators when shaping the course of a vessel by compass and a mistake in this calculation would entail troublesome results. There is an annual change in the Variation but this is not great enough to be of any importance to navigators.

To understand the meaning of the Variation clearly glance at the North Star and observe its bearing by compass. The difference between its bearing by compass and the North point of the compass needle is the Variation if the compass is unaffected by any iron or magnetic influence near it.

It was this difference between the True and Compass bearing of the North Star which led to the discovery of the Variation by Columbus.

In North Latitudes the Sun bears True South at noon (Apparent Local Time). A glance at the compass bearing of the Sun at this hour of the day would also demonstrate the meaning of the variation of the compass.

In mid-Atlantic where the variation is about 23 degrees Westerly the Sun would bear about South South-west by 23° 48' 55".

DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS

The compass needle on board a vessel aside from being under the influence of the magnetism of the earth is also under the variable influence of any soft iron that may surround it, as well as the nearly permanent magnetism of the steel hull of which the vessel may be built.

The deflection of the compass needle from the magnetic meridian, in which it should rest, caused by the attraction of the iron and steel in the ship is known as the **DEVIATION** and may be very great according to the nearness of the disturbing material to the needle.

The deviation is not a constant angle for all positions of the vessel, but varies in accordance with the way a ship heads even in wooden hulls if the iron in her construction or equipment is close enough to the compass to cause a disturbance which it would do at a distance of ten or twelve feet.

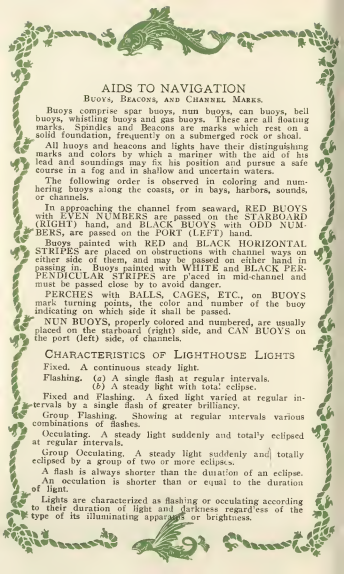
For the purpose of ascertaining the error of the compass observations are taken daily on board ship and a deviation card is drawn up in tabulated form showing the condition of the compass on all headings for the guidance of the navigator in navigating the ship.

Every ship has its own deviation card, and therefore a course set, or a bearing taken by a certain compass must have the deviation from the card of that particular compass on'y applied to it.

These observations are made with a sextant, an azimuth circle which is fitted to the cover of the compass, or an instrument called a Pelorus or Sun Compass. The latter probably is the most popular and satisfactory method and is used in connection with a book published by the various governments and many authors showing the True Bearing of the Sun at all hours of the day in all Latitudes. It is called an Azimuth Table. Without this information at hand sextant observations have to be made to determine the True Bearing of the Sun or the Stars. The True Bearing being known and compared with the Compass Bearing shows the error of the compass for that particular point on which the ship was heading at the time the observation was taken.

A compensated compass, and all compasses are compensated by a professional adjuster as a rule, is one in which the deviation has been rectified or counteracted in a large measure by placing magnets and correctors around it in such a manner that the compass needle points nearly North (and on some headings directly North) for each particular direction of the ship's head.

For adjustment of their compasses ships are swung round in a circle with all their weights and stores on board and in their places and the attraction of the ship's iron is reduced to a minimum on all points during the process of swinging, and a card of residual deviations is made up at the same time.



AIDS TO NAVIGATION

BUOYS, BEACONS, AND CHANNEL MARKS.

Buoys comprise spar buoys, nun buoys, can buoys, bell buoys, whistling buoys and gas buoys. These are all floating marks. Spindles and Beacons are marks which rest on a solid foundation, frequently on a submerged rock or shoal.

All buoys and beacons and lights have their distinguishing marks and colors by which a mariner with the aid of his lead and soundings may fix his position and pursue a safe course in a fog and in shallow and uncertain waters.

The following order is observed in coloring and numbering buoys along the coasts, or in bays, harbors, sounds, or channels.

In approaching the channel from seaward, RED BUOYS with EVEN NUMBERS are passed on the STARBOARD (RIGHT) hand, and BLACK BUOYS with ODD NUMBERS, are passed on the PORT (LEFT) hand.

Buoys painted with RED and BLACK HORIZONTAL STRIPES are placed on obstructions with channel ways on either side of them, and may be passed on either hand in passing in. Buoys painted with WHITE and BLACK PERPENDICULAR STRIPES are placed in mid-channel and must be passed close by to avoid danger.

PERCHES with BALLS, CAGES, ETC., on BUOYS mark turning points, the color and number of the buoy indicating on which side it shall be passed.

NUN BUOYS, properly colored and numbered, are usually placed on the starboard (right) side, and CAN BUOYS on the port (left) side, of channels.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHTHOUSE LIGHTS

Fixed. A continuous steady light.

Flashing. (a) A single flash at regular intervals.

(b) A steady light with total eclipse.

Fixed and Flashing. A fixed light varied at regular intervals by a single flash of greater brilliancy.

Group Flashing. Showing at regular intervals various combinations of flashes.

Occluding. A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed at regular intervals.

Group Occluding. A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed by a group of two or more eclipses.

A flash is always shorter than the duration of an eclipse.

An occultation is shorter than or equal to the duration of light.

Lights are characterized as flashing or occultating according to their duration of light and darkness regardless of the type of its illuminating apparatus or brightness.

SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG ETC.

A steam vessel under way except when towing or being towed, shall blow a prolonged blast of the whistle every minute.

A steam vessel when towing other vessels, and a vessel employed in laying or picking up a telegraph cable, and a vessel under way which is unable to get out of the way of another vessel shall blow three blasts in succession every minute, viz., one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. A vessel being towed may give the same signal on the fog horn, and she shall not give any other.

A vessel at anchor shall ring the bell for five seconds every minute.

When a steam vessel hears the fog signal of another vessel forward of her beam the position of which is not absolutely certain, shall, so far as the circumstances of the case permit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until all danger of collision is over.

Sailing vessels under way on the starboard tack shall blow one blast; on the port tack two blasts; and with the wind abaft the beam three blasts of the fog horn every minute.

A vessel is said to be on the starboard tack when the wind is on her right side, and on the port tack when the wind is on her left side.

A vessel is said to be close hauled when she is running with the wind as near to the bow as will enable her to make headway.

A vessel is running free when she has the wind abaft her beam or from the direction of her after quarters.

Starting, Stopping, and Backing Signals from the Bridge to the Engineer:

1 bell—ahead slow.

Jingle bell—full speed.

1 bell—slow.

1 bell when working slow ahead means stop.

2 bells when stopped means slow astern.

Jingle bell when working slow astern means full speed astern.

1 bell when working full speed astern means slow astern.

1 bell when working slow astern means stop.

4 bells and a jingle means from full speed ahead to full speed astern.

3 bells and a jingle means from full speed astern to full speed ahead.

In recent years the Engine Room Telegraph system has been adopted on some vessels as a substitute for the bells in signalling the engineer how the engines should be worked. By this device the orders from the bridge are displayed on a dial in front of the engineer and each order is immediately transferred back to the pilot house by means of the telegraph to show that it has been properly understood and executed by the engineer.



GREAT CIRCLE SAILING

A Great Circle Track is the shortest track between two points on the sea. On marine charts, computed on this principle, it is represented by a curved line between the point of departure and a ship's destination. In following this course a vessel is continually heading directly on the place she is bound for. This is not so when a vessel follows the course laid down on an ordinary map. In the latter case she is never heading on the point she is bound for until within a few miles of it. At sea the course of a vessel is altered at frequent intervals to keep her continually on the curve of the Great Circle and thereby following the track of the shortest distance from point to point.

THE LEAD LINE

A contrivance called a "LEAD LINE" is used at sea to determine the depth of water and the character of the bed of the sea under a ship. It is hove over the side of a vessel in the manner of casting a fish line, when a SOUNDING is taken.

A leaden weight is fastened to this line heavy enough to sink it to the bottom in a hundred fathoms of water.

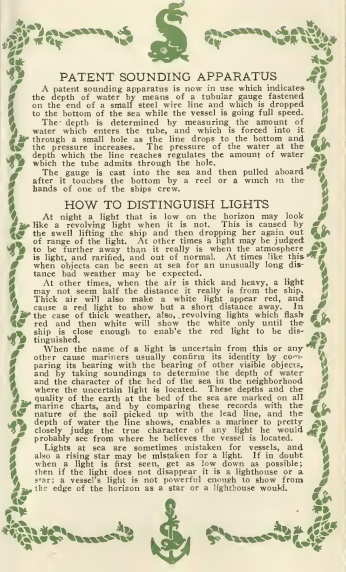
A hole is made in the bottom of this sinker and is filled with grease or tallow to show the character of the bed of the sea where it strikes. The sample which it brings up in the grease is examined, and compared with the character of the bottom, as it is marked on the chart, to determine the ship's position, if any uncertainty exists on this point.

To determine the depth of water, the lead line is cast ahead of a moving vessel; each fathom of the line has its own distinguishing mark to show how deep the water is where the lead rests on the bottom. These marks are read off as the line comes alongside the ship.

The lead line is marked as follows:

- 2 fathoms.....TWO strips of leather.
- 3 and 13 fathoms...THREE strips of leather.
- 5 and 15 fathoms...A white piece of rag.
- 7 and 17 fathoms...A red rag. Usually a piece of woollen rag so it can be distinguished by feeling it in the dark.
- 10 fathoms.....A round piece of leather with a hole in it.
- 20 fathoms.....A piece of line with two knots tied in it.
- 25 fathoms.....A piece of line with one knot tied in it.
- 30 fathoms.....A piece of line with three knots tied in it.
- 35 fathoms.....A piece of line with one knot tied in it.
- 40 fathoms.....A piece of line with four knots tied in it, and so on up to one hundred fathoms; a piece of line with one knot tied in it is placed in between each even 10 fathom mark above 20 fathoms.





PATENT SOUNDING APPARATUS

A patent sounding apparatus is now in use which indicates the depth of water by means of a tubular gauge fastened on the end of a small steel wire line and which is dropped to the bottom of the sea while the vessel is going full speed.

The depth is determined by measuring the amount of water which enters the tube, and which is forced into it through a small hole as the line drops to the bottom and the pressure increases. The pressure of the water at the depth which the line reaches regulates the amount of water which the tube admits through the hole.

The gauge is cast into the sea and then pulled aboard after it touches the bottom by a reel or a winch in the hands of one of the ships crew.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH LIGHTS

At night a light that is low on the horizon may look like a revolving light when it is not. This is caused by the swell lifting the ship and then dropping her again out of range of the light. At other times a light may be judged to be further away than it really is when the atmosphere is light, and rarified, and out of normal. At times like this when objects can be seen at sea for an unusually long distance bad weather may be expected.

At other times, when the air is thick and heavy, a light may not seem half the distance it really is from the ship. Thick air will also make a white light appear red, and cause a red light to show but a short distance away. In the case of thick weather, also, revolving lights which flash red and then white will show the white only until the ship is close enough to enable the red light to be distinguished.

When the name of a light is uncertain from this or any other cause mariners usually confirm its identity by comparing its bearing with the bearing of other visible objects, and by taking soundings to determine the depth of water and the character of the bed of the sea in the neighborhood where the uncertain light is located. These depths and the quality of the earth at the bed of the sea are marked on all marine charts, and by comparing these records with the nature of the soil picked up with the lead line, and the depth of water the line shows, enables a mariner to pretty closely judge the true character of any light he would probably see from where he believes the vessel is located.

Lights at sea are sometimes mistaken for vessels, and also a rising star may be mistaken for a light. If in doubt when a light is first seen, get as low down as possible; then if the light does not disappear it is a lighthouse or a star: a vessel's light is not powerful enough to show from the edge of the horizon as a star or a lighthouse would.





VISION AT NIGHT

At night it is often difficult to tell how far away the land is, and men's eyes differ greatly in this respect. As a rule low land is nearer than it looks, and high lands and bluffs, because of their deep shadow, are farther away. Also, long gazing at an object, particularly at night, will tire the eye. If an object can not be made out after looking at it for a few minutes, look away from it for a short time, then glance back quickly when a fair estimate of its distance, and its nature, can be judged very closely.

TO TELL THE DISTANCE OF AN ECHO

When close to a cliff or high land, its distance may be approximated by blowing a horn, or a whistle, or by firing a gun. Sound will travel a mile in about six seconds, and the sound must travel to the cliff and back again, so the rule is estimated 500 feet of distance for each second of time between the blast, or the shot, and the echo.

All whistle signals given by a steam vessel at sea must be sounded on an efficient whistle or siren and all signals given by sailing vessels being towed must be sounded on an efficient fog horn.

A steam vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren so placed that the sound will not be interrupted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog horn to be sounded by artificial means, and also with an efficient bell. A drum or a gong is used as a substitute for a fog bell on Turkish vessels.

A short blast of the whistle means a blast of about one seconds duration.

A prolonged blast of the whistle shall mean a blast of from 4 to 6 seconds duration.

One blast of the whistle means I am directing my course to the right (starboard).

Two blasts of the whistle means I am directing my course to the left (port).

Three blasts of the whistle means my engines are going full speed astern.

When vessels are approaching each other and either vessel fails to understand the course or intention of the other, the one in doubt must immediately signify the same by giving several short and rapid blasts (not less than four) and both vessels must then slow down or stop until the proper signals are given and understood.

These signals must never be used except when steam vessels are in sight of each other, and the course and position of each can be seen in the day time by a sight of the vessel itself, or by night by seeing its signal lights. When the atmosphere is obscured by fog or otherwise, and vessels can not see each other, fog signals only must be given.



METHOD OF KEEPING TIME ON BOARD A SHIP

8.30 A.M. 1 Bell	4.30 P.M. 1 Bell	12.30 A.M. 1 Bell
9.00 " 2 "	5.00 " 2 "	1.00 " 2 "
9.30 " 3 "	5.30 " 3 "	1.30 " 3 "
10.00 " 4 "	6.00 " 4 "	2.00 " 4 "
10.30 " 5 "	6.30 " 5 "	2.30 " 5 "
11.00 " 6 "	7.00 " 6 "	3.00 " 6 "
11.30 " 7 "	7.30 " 7 "	3.30 " 7 "
12.00 Noon 8 "	8.00 " 8 "	4.00 " 8 "
12.30 P.M. 1 "	8.30 " 1 "	4.30 " 1 "
1.00 " 2 "	9.00 " 2 "	5.00 " 2 "
1.30 " 3 "	9.30 " 3 "	5.30 " 3 "
2.00 " 4 "	10.00 " 4 "	6.00 " 4 "
2.30 " 5 "	10.30 " 5 "	6.30 " 5 "
3.00 " 6 "	11.00 " 6 "	7.00 " 6 "
3.30 " 7 "	11.30 " 7 "	7.30 " 7 "
4.00 " 8 "	12.00 Midn. 8 "	8.00 " 8 "

SEA WATCH

Time at sea is counted in watches of four hours each and two of two hours, in order to alternate the watches, arranged as follows:—

First watch	8 P. M.	to midnight
Middle watch	midnight	" 4 A. M.
Morning watch	4 A. M.	" 8 A. M.
Forenoon watch	8 A. M.	" noon
Afternoon watch	noon	" 4 P. M.
Dog watches.....	First, 4 P. M.	" 6 P. M.
	Second, 6 P. M.	" 8 P. M.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS

North	Southeast by East	West, Southwest
North by East	Southeast	West by South
North, Northeast	Southeast by South	West
Northeast by North	South, Southeast	West by North
Northeast	South by East	West, Northwest
Northeast by East	South	Northwest by West
East, Northeast	South by West	Northwest
East by North	South, Southwest	Northwest by North
East	Southwest by South	North, Northwest
East by South	Southwest	North by West
East, Southeast	Southwest by West	North

VELOCITY OF SOUND

In miles for intervals from one to twenty seconds, at the usual summer temperature.

Seconds	Miles	Seconds	Miles
1	.31	11	3.33
2	.42	12	3.54
3	.63	13	3.75
4	.85	14	3.96
5	1.06	15	3.18
6	1.27	16	3.40
7	1.48	17	3.61
8	1.70	18	3.82
9	1.91	19	4.03
10	2.12	20	4.24

The higher the temperature the faster sound travels, i. e., at freezing point sound travels 1083 feet per second, and at 100° F., 1183 feet per second.

This table is for calm weather, and will be found useful to determine distance by sound between the visible phenomena (steam of a whistle or the puff of a gun) and the audible sound. Can also be used to approximate the distance of storms.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGE VALUES

U. S. A.	England	France Belgium Switz'rd	Ger- many	Italy	Holland Austria	Spain	Japan
¢ Cts.	£ s. d.	Fr. C.	Mks. Pf.	Lira C.	Fl. C.	Peso. C.	Yen Sen
01	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	5	2½	5	32
02	1	10	8	10	5	10	64
05	3	31	25	31	15		12
10	5	52	42	52	24	50	20
20	10	1 00	85	1 00	48	1 00	40
24	1 0	1 25	1 0	1 25	60		48
97	4 0	5 00	4 8	5 00	2 40	5 00	1 94
1 22	5 0	6 25	5 10	6 25	3 00		2 44
1 95	8 0	10 00	8 16	10 00	4 80		3 90
2 48	10 0	12 50	10 21	12 50	6 00		4 86
3 89	16 0	20 00	16 32	20 00	9 60	20	7 78
4 88	18 0	22 50	18 36	22 50	10 80		8 76
4 86	1 0 0	25 00	20 42	25 00	12 00	25	9 72

INDIA UNIT, rupee of 16 annas. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 33 cents U. S. A.

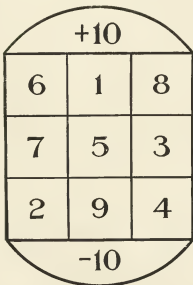
CEYLON UNIT, rupee of 100 cents. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 33 cents U. S. A.

EGYPT UNIT, piastre of 40 paras. 100 piastres equals £1 English, £1 Egyptian, or \$4.86 U. S. A.

CHINA—Here the Mexican dollar is in common use; it is worth about 2s. 1d., or 50 cents U. S. A.



SHUFFLEBOARD



Draw a diagram as above about thirty feet square.

Wooden weights are pushed from a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet with a staff having a curved end. Each one plays in turn, but nothing is scored till all have played (the same as shuffleboard played on a table) when the points indicated by the numbers in the squares occupied by the players' weights are credited.

The game is to score exactly fifty. All over that number are subtracted.

NOTE.—The semicircles with -10 and $+10$ are sometimes omitted in the diagram. The diagram is arranged in the form of a Magic Square; the numbers added in each row taken vertically, horizontally or diagonally, total 15.



NIGHT SIGNALS

LINES	SIGNALS
American	Blue light forward, red light amidships, and blue light aft.
Anchor	White lantern, then a red.
Atlantic Transp't	Six ball roman candles, with green-white-Red-green light. [red.]
Bristol	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
Cunard	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
French	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Hamburg-Amer...	Green light forward and aft, white light under the bridge.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd ...	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
Red Star	Three red lights, one forward, one aft, and one amidships, simultaneously.
Scandinav.-Amer.	One white-red, followed by one red-white light.
White Star	Two green lights simultaneously.
N. Y. & Cuba Mail	Green Costen light followed by a red star.
S. S. Co.	Two blue lights, one aft, one forward.
Northw't'n S.S.Co	White, red.
Savannah	Red Costen light two minutes, then blue two minutes, followed by a red star.
Pac. Coast S.S.Co.	Costen light burning green, red, white.
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	Two white pyrotechnic lights burnt simultaneously fifty feet apart, each throwing up two red balls.
Nip. Yusen Kaisha	Yellow pyrotechnic light and Roman candle throwing white balls, fired simultaneously.
Royal Mail Steam	Red, green, blue, stern.
Packet Co.	Red light amidship followed by two Roman candles five green balls each. Fore and aft.
Hamburg So. Am.	Blue light on bridge, followed immediately by Roman candle five blue balls.
Prince	
Union Castle	Red, yellow, blue. Stern.
Hamburg West	Red, green, white, red in succession.
India	Red and blue alternately.
Navigazione Gen.	Roman candle red, white, red.
Italiana	One green light forward, one Roman candle throwing three purple and three green stars.
Orient Pacific	
Lampert & Holt...	
New Zealand	
Shipping Co.	



NIGHT SIGNALS, CONTINUED

LINE.	SIGNALS
Ribby.	Three red, three blue, alternately.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika.....	Light throwing five blue balls at fore-castle, seven green balls from bridge, five red balls from stern, simultaneously.
British & African S. N. Co.....	Pyrotechnic lights red one and one-half minutes, followed by green one and one-half minutes.
Canadian Pacific..	Red at bow, yellow amidships and red at stern, simultaneously.
British India S. Nav. Co.....	Roman candle throwing three red and white balls in succession three times from bridge.

DEPTHS OF THE SEAS

Foot Depth			Foot Depth		
	Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.
Atlantic	12,068	23,250	Irish	720	2,190
Pacific.....	12,756	27,930	English Channel ..	330	960
Indian	10,974	18,120	German.....	2-8	...
Arctic	5,070	15,900	Levant.....	216	...
Antarctic.	9,000	11,850	Adriatic.....	135	...
Mediterranean..	4,428	8,580	Baltic	120	...

The Antarctic below Cape Horn reaches a depth of 16,500 feet, and off Cape of Good Hope, 17,100 feet. The average depth of the Bay of Biscay is 3,600 feet.

AREA OF OCEANS AND LENGTH OF SEAS

SQUARE MILES

The Pacific covers 70,000,000; Atlantic 35,000,000; Indian 23,000,000; Southern 7,000,000; Arctic 4,000,000.

MILES LONG

The Mediterranean Sea 2,000; Caribbean 1,800; Red 1,400; Black 922; Baltic 600.

THE LOG

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	RUN	REMARKS

The course of the ship may easily be traced on map in back of book figured from "Course," "Position" and "Run."

KNOTS AND MILES

The STATUTE MILE is 5,280 feet.

The STATUTE KNOT is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360×60) , 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 181,355,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

6 feet	= 1 fathom	10 cables	= 1 knot
600 feet	= 1 cable	1 knot	= 1.151 miles

PLACES VISITED

1927

DATE

Sunday afternoon - Aug. 7th

PLACE

Stresa, Italy on Lake Maggiore

Left Montreux, Switzerland at 2:15 o'clock, on a clean, fast electric train. A most beautiful scenic ride all the way, the perpendicular Alps towering above us, with the swift flowing Rhone river below. Passed through the Simplon Tunnel, the longest in the world - eleven miles, taking 25 minutes. At a little town called Brigue, the Swiss and Italian customs appeared for passports and inspection. Always glad when this is over, although our baggage has been opened very little. Met Mrs. J. B.

PLACES VISITED

~~Roadside~~ ^{PLACE} from Winston Salem
 on the train who was
 going to Rome. She knew
 Mudge in Richmond. We
 had a most pleasant hour
 together. Arrived at
 Stresa at 5:42, in time
 to dress up for dinner.
 Our hotel, the Regina Palace,
 is a beauty - very modern,
 with private baths for
 all, which is a luxury
 on the Continent (mostly
 bowls and potties!) It
 has a wonderfully land
 sent garden, with borders
 of white and pink phlox,
 beds of dwarf ageratum,
 with sage or geraniums
 in the center, a border
 around the broad tiled
 porch, of variegated coleus,

PLACES VISITED

Then ^{DATE} huge red granites and
^{PLACE} pink ones as a background.
 From this yard one walks
 across the road to the piers,
 where boats of all kinds are
 to hire. The lovely, blue green
 Lake Maggiore with the purple
 looking pyramid-shaped
 Alps in the distance is a
 marvelous scene to enjoy.
 After dinner Uncle Yates,
 Mrs Sheppe, Max and I took
 a ride over the lake. It
 was beautiful, cool, en-
 trancing-like as a lovely
 moon shore. Back to the
 hotel at 10, where on the
 tiled terrace, dancing was
 going on. Many of Mussolini's
 soldiers were present, all
 in uniform and spurs,
 we danced with our

PLACES VISITED

girl ^{DATE} all these hotels have
^{PLACES} - or professionals - who
 dance with the guests. We
 had a splendid time,
 the orchestra playing "Hallelukah"
 and other new - themes. The
 terrace was crowded with
 American tourists, some
 drinking coffee or wine,
 some dancing, and all
 talking to each other!
 At 12 o'clock Monday morning
 we all went by boat to
 the Prince of Borromeo's place
 out on an island, near by.
 It is occupied by part
 of his family now. The
 grounds are all terraced
 and laid out formally, with
 every kind of growing tree
 and flower - it is superb.
 The palace is very ancient

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 of his family now. The
 grounds are all terraced
 and laid out formally, with
 every kind of growing tree
 and flower - it seemed.
 The palace is very ancient

looking, built in the 14th century
 by ^{PLATE} the Cardinal Charles Borromeo
 who was once Archbishop of
 the Milan cathedral and gave
 much of his fortune to the
 building of it. Such paintings,
 tile floors, ornate gilded
 furnishings, gobelin tapestries,
 we have never seen. The
 huge, four-poster richly draped
 bed where Napoleon and Josephine
 slept was shown, also the
 most unique rooms down
 stairs - the mosaic-grotto -
 where the floor was of small
 smooth pebbles out of the
 lake - the black and white
 ones making a kindergarten-
 like design. The ceiling and
 walls were stuccoed in
 patterns - made out of the
 lava and ashes of

Vermorels! The most beautiful
 alabaster vases were here,
 also handsome statuary.
 We returned to the hotel
 in time for one o'clock
 lunch. Rested afterwards, then
 up to take in the many
 small, but pretty stores.
 Got two rings - a lapis lazuli
 and aqua-marine, also a
 few more bracelets to
 take to friends. At dinner
 time a terrible storm came
 up, keeping us inside the
 hotel that night, but making
 it cooler. Saw Bernard Shaw
 at the table, - a tall, thin, grey-
 whiskered man. He is summing
 here they tell us. Dined till 8
 11, then to bed as we left this
 lovely place at 9 o'clock
 Sunday morning.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday - August 9th 27

PLACE Milan

Left Stresa at nine on a ~~new~~, local train - a real hot day, too! Arrived at Milan at 11:30, going straight to the Hotel Du Nord to rest, straighten up and eat lunch early. At 1:30 we were in a "char-a-banc" touring Milan, with a splendid English speaking guide, which makes it more interesting. Milan has 275,000 inhabitants, and is the largest city in Italy. It's very modern but has an old section too, which we drove through. There's much building going on, the people seemed busy, and the stores were

hard^{DATE}some looking. We took
 in ~~place~~ Milan Cathedral first,
 which to my mind is the
 most beautiful thing we
 have seen on our trip!
 Its of Gothic architecture and
 is one of the wonders of the
 world - so lacy and airy
 looking with its 135 spires &
 or pinnacles, each wonderfully
 carved and having 35 statues,
 the whole outside having
 altogether 2000 statues and
 600 gargoyles! Its 486 ft. long
 its doors are brass,
 elaborately carved. Inside
 the dignity and spaciousness
 strike one. As our guide
 said, "It is simple and
 impressive, one feels like
 he's in a forest of columns."
 The stained glass windows

and ^{DATE} the finest in the world,
 taking ^{PLACE} 36 yrs to make it! The
 whole cathedral, begun in the
 14th century and practically
 finished in the 16th, was built
 by faith and charity - each
 artist or artisan giving his
 time and labor free. Saw
 the unique statue of St. Bartho-
 mew, showing his anatomy
 with his skin hanging over
 his shoulder. Saw the glass
 niche high in the beautiful
 carved fan-shaped ceiling
 where the nail from the
 Holy Cross is kept - the Cardinal
 going up in a basket once
 a year to bring it down
 walking around St. Cathedral
 3 nights with it, for all
 to bless. Also saw many
 poor looking women with

time ^{DATE} babies, lighting candles
 before ^{PLACE} a picture of the
 Madonna and Child (which
 has a real jewelled necklace
 round her throat) saying
 prayers. The treasury was
 filled with gorgeous jewel
 studded robes, huge silver
 candelabra, plates, crowns
 for the pope, etc. One could
 spend a week here seeing
 something different and
 beautiful, but we were soon
 off to the little church
 called Santa Maria Della
 Grazia, where in the small
 refectory (once used as a
 stable for papal horses)
 one sees the original
 painting of "The Last Supper"
 by Leonardo da Vinci,
 painted in 1496 - still

PLACES VISITED

beautiful, the Christ and his
 12 ^{PLACE} apostles being seen clearly
 but the painting much
 abused, faded and worn.
 The guide explained each
 character beautifully and
 we all felt inspired for
 having seen this famous
 and much copied picture.
 All bought postals of it here.
 Then to see the La Scala Opera
 House, the most famous in
 the world, where many artists
 hope to sing. More ornate
 than ours, but the acoustics
 are unique, the voice on the
 stage sounding 3 times louder
 and clearer than elsewhere.
 In the shopping district awhile
 and back to the station at
 7:30, where we left for
 Venice.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday, night - 8:20 o'clock

PLACE Venice - Aug. 10-

Venice - proud and beautiful city on the Adriatic Sea! we were glad to get out of the hot train at 8:20 o'clock Tuesday night, and step into a gondola, and ride 20 minutes through the canals to our hotel. It was a unique and exciting experience to all to see the hundreds of gondolas carrying 3 to 6 persons, heavily laden with baggage, being paddled with one oar by a single gondolier. Venice is odd - there is only one Venice, we admit - but Venice has an odor all her own, plenty of

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} mosquitoes, bugs and fleas!
^{PLACE} hotel, the Bauer Grinnell
 was extremely nice, having
 a large patio or porch on the
 Grand Canal, where were small
 tables for teaing, etc., and
 comfortable chairs. After clean-
 ing up and eating a good
 dinner at 9:30 o'clock, Uncle
 Gates, Max and I took a
 gondola ride up and down
 the Grand Canal, also out to
 the Music Boats, they call them,
 anchored far out in the
 Canal. There were three, all
 gaily lighted with balloon-
 shaped red, green and yellow
 lights. There was a four-piece
 orchestra and wonderful
 singing going on by men
 and women - chorus work
 and solos from each.

PLACES VISITED

Several had particularly beautiful voices and our gondola parked our gondola alongside, with possibly 40 others, to listen. Such a night, such a moon, such singing, such cooling breezes we have never had before! It was a most wonderful and beautiful scene. One could have stayed out all night! The gondolas looked like rowing race-horses with their picturesque forms bobbing up and down as we anchored. About 12 o'clock we left all this beauty for bed where we found a pretty well under our thick mosquito-netted bed. At nine thirty we finally left the hotel and our

PLACES VISITED

quickly, walking to the famous
 St. ^{PLACE} Mark's square, which is
 the prettiest we have seen.
 Here we found thousands
 of pigeons being fed by
 hundreds of people; the 486
 ft. bell tower in the center
 of the square. The odd old
 14th century clock steeple with
 its huge two bronze negroes
 striking the tower; the beau-
 tiful Doges and Senators
 buildings surrounding the
 square, the wonderful Doges
 Palace on one side and
 finally, beautiful and unique
 St. Mark's Church. It's a
 gorgeous church outside and
 in, with its colored marble
 mosaic and gilded domes
 over the four large doors,
 the 4 golden horses above

the ^{DAR} main entrance, where
 a ^{PLACE} brought from Rome from
 Constantinople, taken by Napol-
 eon to France and then
 returned. The church was
 begun in the 9th century and
 finished in the 14th. The whole
 ceiling inside is of mosaic
 pictures of the Bible, all
 dome-shaped. One picture
 of mosaic on the wall is
 so finely and wonderfully
 done by Titian, the great
 artist, that it looks like a
 painting. It was a most
 interesting and unique church.
 The guide explaining the mean-
 ing of the pictures, etc. He
 also told us Venice was
 built on 100 islands, each
 150 canals and 350 bridges —
 the Rialto Bridge which

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} the Grand Canal, the
^{PLACE} artery, is the largest.
 Venice has 170,000 population
 is famous for its glass
 factories, one of which we
 inspected, seeing the "blowers"
 then the beautiful finished
 products. May and Uncle Yates bought
 me a gorgeous ^{glass} table set here.
 Others purchased candlesticks, etc.
 from here we took in the
 Doges Palace, which is now
 used as a museum and
 some of the rooms on state
 occasions. It has the largest
 room without supports in
 the world — 110 ft. long and
 in here is the famous pic-
 ture which is so huge "The
 Resurrection" of Tintoretto, with
 over 1000 faces in the clouds.
 The most wonderful pictures

^{DATE} hung, ^{PLACE} and
 on ^{PLACE} my walk - the ceiling
 even were made of gold
 framed pictures of all shapes
 and sizes. We took in the
 dungeon, also walked across
 the original "Bridge of Sighs"
 that Lord Byron wrote about,
 he having spent 3 months
 here to get the atmosphere;
 saw where Peter Broom
 lived and died, walked
 up and down the main
 street where, roughly paraded,
 stopped in the window
 stalls where one wanted
 all the books, shoes, purses
 etc on display, then went
 by the river to the Lido, the
 famous bathing beach for
 fashionable. Night in the
 moon and stars.

PLACES VISITED

then to the Swankey
 Hotel Excursion, where we sat
 on a spacious concrete balcony
 drinking 75 cts. beverage, with
 the rich go by in all
 their brilliant-colored and
 handsome pajamas, some
 barefooted, some with sandals.
 Three orchestras played from
 4 to 6. We saw the private
 bathing houses, all gaily can-
 vassed, umbrellas here & there,
 lounge-chairs, rugs, couch-
 es, everything that looked
 like a rich life. Danced on
 the canvas-covered concrete
 ball floor on the terrace.
 This was the Side according
 to all traditions and pictures.
 Hotel at 6:30, dressed for
 dinner, then a gorgeous
 ride given by May and

PLACES VISITED

Under DATE Yalta for the party of 14.
 Under PLACE all had a fine time
 listening to the music again
 then paddling about in the
 cool. Followed a brightly
 colored barge being towed
 by gaily dressed men, where an
 orchestra was playing beauti-
 fully. Gowned women doing
 and many tables aboard
 where eating & drinking was
 going on. Some were from
 the side was from
 party in this style. I
 heard a first class on Rothschild
 yacht, who was anchored
 for the night, then to hotel at
 11:30 to pack, to spend a hot
 night, and leave at 10 o'clock
 Thursday morning for an
 eight hour train ride to Moscow.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday night - 5:30 - Aug. 12th
 PLACE Florence.

after an eight hour train ride, we reached Florence Friday afternoon at 5:30, finding it cooler than Venice except at night on the Canal. We had a bag lunch on the train at Bologna at 12:30 where we stayed 40 minutes. We got out for ice-cream and drinks, breaking the top. Passed through 58 tunnels going straight through the Apennines mountains. The country all along was hot and dry-looking, the few trees, except in the mountain part, struggling to live. Saw many olive and almond orchards, also

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} ~~fruit~~ orchards, cane
^{PLACE} ~~factories~~, where they make
 baskets, hats, etc. and
 avenues of the famous
 Lombardy poplars. Very
 few cities between these
 two cities, but lots of
 building going on everywhere.
 The two best advertised
 American products we saw
 along the way were Gillette
 Razors and Singer Sewing
 Machines!

Our hotel, the Anglo-American,
 is fine, a private bath
 for us, which we needed
 after the train ride all day.
 After dinner we rode into
 one of the many "buggy
 and horse affairs" they
 have over here, out to
 the Cassine Park, to an

^{DATE} attractive dancing pavilion
^{PLACE} with a marble floor, but
 no orchestra that night as
 it was some Holy day. We
 then rode to the Square, got
 out to take a "limon"
 "squash" at a small table
 on the side-walk. Listened
 to the orchestra there till
 10:30, window-shopped
 awhile then back to hotel
 for bed. Saturday we had
 very little to do as we
 relaxed, as my body slept
 late, then to the main part
 of town to shop. We bought
 hand-tooled leather bags,
 etc., linens, beads, etc.
 here as the shops are
 wonderful. The Ponte Vecchio
 is a fascinating and
 cheap place to shop.

PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

It's a long bridge crossing the Arno River which divides Florence. On each side are hundreds of small shops. Here we saw the famous Della Robbia ware, and the lovely, gay, Florentine china ware. After lunch part of the party went to the Pitti Palace, the sumptuous work of Brunelleschi, where we saw the original paintings of many artists we have heard and read about all our lives - Such as Raphael's Madonna of the Chair, the Madonnas of Andrea del Sarto, and Botticelli's, also Giotto's portrait of Dante. This palace was built in 1440 for a rich Florentine merchant.

PLACES VISITED

the home of Little, but later
 and by the famous and
 loving medical family. There are
 13 rooms of picture gallery,
 having a fine collection of
 Italian masterpieces. Behind
 the palace are the beautiful
 Boboli Gardens, laid out on
 the hill side. That night we
 rode around in the carriage
 and horse outfit again,
 with its tinkling bells and
 driver's popping whip
 through the crowded parks
 and the gardens. Sunday
 morning, at 9 we left by
 chair-lane to take for the
 many sights of Florence. We
 were told the population is
 255,000, that Florence is the
 main city in the province
 of Tuscany. The main

PLACES VISITED

square is called Piazza della
 ignora, and is the center
 of Florence, as many inter-
 esting buildings are around
 it. In this square Savonarola,
 the great reformer, was seized
 and burned in 1498. This is
 marked by the huge Neptune
 fountain. Then the Palazzo Vec-
 chio, seat of the local government
 and next the Town Hall,
 built in 1298 is a typical
 medieval palace of Florence -
 a fortress, half palace. The
 campanile, or tower on it,
 has 450 steps and a
 wonderful view of the city
 can be seen from its top.
 This was also used by the
 Medici family. Nearby is
 the Sagia, with its vaulted
 hall, and another of

"Peregrino" and Horatio
 "justif", across is the Uffizi
 Gallery, the city's chief treasure
 house of art. A splendid collection
 of paintings - the collection
 representing the Italian schools
 also the Flemish, Dutch and
 German, all being classified.
 Also two famous sculptures,
 Etruscan vases, tapestries, etc.
 At the Fine Arts Gallery is
 Michelangelo's original sculpture
 of David also many bronze
 of della Robbia ware, nearly
 as the mosaic factory, also
 the Museum San Marco, famous
 as the monastery where Savonar-
 rolo, Fra Angelico, and Fra
 Bartholomew were monks. We
 saw their cells and several
 of the original frescoes by
 them. Then to the Cathedral

PLACES VISITED

DATE as Gothic, work of
 PLACE Piero di Cosimo and
 mosaic paintings, the tower
 being designed by Giotto. It
 is very rich looking on the
 outside but simple inside.
 The painted glass windows
 on which are universal,
 The Baptistry is merely, and
 was to be Florence's cathedral
 until 1228. It has the famous
 "Paradise" bronze doors by
 Lorenzo, praised by Michelangelo.
 The Church of Santa Croce, the
 Westminster of Italy, contains
 the tombs of Michelangelo,
 Galileo, Rossini the operatic
 composer; Marchionni, the statuary,
 and memorial tombs to
 Dante carved by Canova.
 The church dates from the
 13th century and has the

PLACES VISITED

DATE _____
 PLACE _____
 Sanseverino proved in
 before arrested. It has wonderful
 paintings and frescoes,
 by Giotto, Gaddi, del Sarto,
 Vasari and others, also
 sculptures by Donatello and Canova.
 In front is a large monument
 to Dante. We also saw the
 home, and the houses of
 Robert & Elizabeth Browning
 (the secretary where she is
 lived all her life, too). Ameygo
Vespignani, after which we
 was married, and then to the
 That afternoon we drove 3
 miles up the Fiesole hills
 passing the Woodworth es-
 tate, along the Sanseverino
 monastery with its hundreds
 of long black-garmented,
 sandal-shod monks walk-
 ing about, the white

PLACES VISITED

DATE of a Roman theatre
 PLACE Roman walls. A
 most wonderful view of
 Florence was seen from
 the top of these bare,
 rugged hills. After re-
 ceiving for all, we started
 our descent, arriving at
 hotel at 6 o'clock, in time
 to dress for dinner. The
 party all talked afterward
 then Uncle Gates, Max and
 I took a buggy ride
 to cool off - parked
 at 11:30 and in bed
 at 12. Up at 5:30 (our
 first real early start)
 to leave at 6:15 for
 a long, long ride to
 Naples. (Every night at 2
 o'clock was serenaded by
 a wonderful tenor & his violin)

PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - August 15th
 PLACE Naples and Mt. Vesuvius

Arrived here at 5:45 after a hot, long ride of ten hours from Florence - stopping 30 minutes in Rome. At the depot for a bag-lunch, which tasted good to us. The scenery was 'nil' practically all the way, long stretches of desert looking land, then orchards of olives and a few vines, here and there. Hearing Naples was so near the smoking Vesuvius, and was charmed with Naples as we crossed the Subura and other mountains, seeing the beautifully situated city

PLACES VISITED

the ^{DATE} Bay of Naples, then to
 the ^{PLACE} Santa Lucia, which
 overlooks the bay - our
 room splendid with
 a private bath. After break-
 fast, we enjoyed a fine
 dinner, then the boat
 took us to a sail-
 boat ride way out on
 the bay and into the
 Mediterranean Sea. It was
 the most glorious sight
 with a big red full moon
 coming up from behind
 Vesuvius, making a
 silver sheet across the
 waters, the twinkling
 lights of the city of 773,
 the sun from
 hill and dale, the
 electrically lighted former
 cable railway up

PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Visiting the many three-
 and four-deckers, small
 sail boats, small
 row and motor boats
 on the waters, our sailor
 singing "O Sole Mica" and
 delightfully cool! Oh, it
 was one of our best nights
 and the hot train ride
 was forgotten forever! We
 really believed in the old
 saying, "See Naples and die"
 after the ride we took in
 the Trocadero night club for
 awhile, then to bed at 12.
 At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning
 we went sight seeing in
 the nicest of Fiat cars. Rode
 all over the beautiful new
 and old Naples, then up
 on a high hill to see an
 ancient monastery, now
 used as a museum.

PLACES VISITED

view ~~over~~ over the city from one
 of ~~the~~ balconies was superb
 and the old church one
 of the most ornate and
 varied we have seen. The
 most wonderful wood-carving
 marbles of all kinds, precious
 and semi-precious stones in
 the altar, paintings, sculptures
 and lovely frescos. Look in
 next to their old Gothic cather-
 dral, then to the Arcade
 which is their marvelous
 shopping district - all buy-
 ing splendid-valued gloves.
 Lunched at 12:30 and on
 our way to Mt. Vesuvius at
 2:30. Went by auto to train,
 then a half hour on that to
 a small station where we
 changed to an electric car.
 This took us up 25-0

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} ~~attracted~~ dancing pavilion
^{PLACE} with a marble floor, but
 no orchestra that night as
 it was some Holy day. We
 then rode to the Square, getting
 out to take a "Limon
 squash" at a small table
 on the side-walk. Listened
 to the orchestra there till
 10:30, window-shopped
 awhile then back to hotel
 for bed. Saturday we had
 all day to do as we
 pleased, so everywhere slept
 late, then to the main part
 of town to shop. We bought
 hand-tooled leather bags,
 etc., linens, books, etc.
 These as the shops are
 wonderful. The Ponte Vecchio
 is a fascinating and
 cheap place to shop

PLACES VISITED

DATE Its a long bridge cross-
 ing the Arno River which
 divides Florence. On each
 side are hundreds of
 small shops. Here we saw
 the famous Della Robbia
 ware, and the lovely, gay
 Florentine china ware.
 After lunch part of the party
 went to the Pitti Palace, the
 sumptuous work of Brunelleschi,
 where we saw the original
 paintings of many artists -
 we have heard and read
 about all our lives - Such
 as Raphael's Madonna of the
Chair, the Madonnas of
Andrea del Sarto, and
Boticelli's, also Giotto's por-
 trait of Santa, This palace
 was built in 1440 for a
 rich Florentine merchant by

the ^{DATE} ~~13th~~ of June, but later
 arranged by the generous and
 loving Medici family. There are
 13 rooms of pictures. (all)
 having a fine collection of
 Italian masterpieces. Behind
 the palace are the beautiful
 Boboli Gardens laid out on
 the hill side. That night we
 rode around in the carriage
 and for an outfit of
 the most tempting food and
 drink's popping out of
 the windows in the evening
 and the garden in the
 morning at 11 we left by
 coach. Have to take in the
 every sights of Florence. We
 were told the population is
 255,000, that is the
 city in the Province
 of Tuscany. The

PLACES VISITED

square ^{DATE} is called Piazza della
 Signoria, and is the center
 of Florence, as many inter-
 esting buildings are around
 it. In this square Savonarola,
 the great reformer, was tried
 and burned in 1498 - this is
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 chio, seat of the local government
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 half fortress, half palace. The
 campanile, or tower on it,
 has 450 steps and a
 wonderful view of the city
 can be seen from its top.
 This was also used by the
 Medici family. Nearby is
 the Piazza, with its beautiful
 hall, with sculpture of

PLACES VISITED

(Ligeo)

DATE

PLACE

"Perseus" and "Hercules"
 "The Uffizi", across is the Uffizi
 Gallery, the city's chief treasure
 house of art. A splendid collection
 of paintings - the collection
 represents the Italian schools,
 also the Flemish, Dutch and
 German, all being classified.
 Also has famous sculpture
 (Baccio Bandinelli, etc.).
 At the Fine Arts Gallery is
 Michelangelo's original statue
 of "David" also many bas-reliefs
 of different periods were, nearly
 is the mosaic factory, also
 the Museum San Marco, famous
 as the monastery where Savonar-
 ola, the English, and the
 Bartholomew were monks. We
 saw their cells and several
 of the original houses by
 them. Then to the Cathedral

PLACES VISITED

DATE is Gothic, made of
 PLACE Renaissance marble and
 mosaic paintings, the tower
 being designed by Giotto. It
 is very rich looking on the
 outside but simple inside.
 The painted glass windows
 on wood were removed.
 The Baptistry is marvellous, and
 used to be Florence's cathedral
 until 1228. It has the famous
 "Paradise" bronze doors by
 Lorenzo, praised by Michelangelo.
 The Church of Santa Croce, the
 monastery of Italy, contains
 the tomb of Michelangelo,
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 composer; Machiavelli, the statesman,
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 The church dates from the
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DATE _____
 PLACE _____
 In the San Morale church in
 Lijola arrested. It has wonder-
 ful paintings and frescos,
 by Grotto, Gaddi, del Sarto,
 Vassari and others, also
 sculpture by Donatello and Canova.
 In front is a large monument
 to Dante. We also saw his
 home, and the home of
Fanny & Elizabeth Browning
 (the secretary whose she is
 named in some of the). Amigo
Vespucio, after whom Amigo
 was named, and Tricallagotis.
 That afternoon we drove 3
 miles up the Fusile hills
 passing the Woodworth sta-
 tion, seeing the Franciscan
 monastery with its hundreds
 of long-black-garmented,
 sandal-shod monks walk-
 ing about the walls

PLACES VISITED

DATE : a Roman theatre
 and PLACE Roman walls. A
 most wonderful view of
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 ceiving for all, we started
 our descent, arriving at
 hotel at 6 o'clock, in time
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PLACES VISITED

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PLACE Naples and Mt. Vesuvius.

Arrived here at 5:45 after a hot, long ride of ten hours from Florence - stopping 30 minutes in Rome. At the depot for a bag-lunch, which tasted good to us. The scenery was 'rid' practically all the way, long stretches of desert looking land, then orchards of olives and a few cities. Then as we neared Naples we saw the smoking Vesuvius, and were charmed with Naples as we crossed the Sullione and Albano mountains, reaching here beautifully situated on

PLACES VISITED

the Bay of Naples, then Port
 is the Santa Lucia, which
 overlooks the bay - our
 room splendid with
 a private bath. After dress-
 ing, we enjoyed a fine
 dinner, then the boat
 and "we" took a sail-
 boat ride way out on
 the bay and into the
 Mediterranean Sea. It was
 the most glorious sight
 with a big red and white
 coming up from behind
 Vesuvius, making a
 silver sheet across the
 water, the twinkling
 lights of the city of 773,
 was being seen from
 hill and vale, the
 electrically lighted foreign
 cable railway, up

PLACES VISITED

DATE _____ the many three-
 and four-masted
 PLACE _____ sail boats, small
 row and motor boats
 on the water, our sailor
 singing 'O Sole Miei' and
 delightfully cool! Oh, it
 was one of our best nights
 and the hot train ride
 was forgotten forever! We
 really believed in the old
 saying, 'See Naples and die.'
 After the ride we took in
 the Trocadero night club for
 awhile, then to bed at 12.
 At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning
 we went sight seeing in
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 and old Naples, then up
 on a high hill to see an
 ancient monastery, now
 used as a museum. The

PLACES VISITED

view ^{DATE} over the city from one
 of ^{PLACE} balconies was superb
 and the old church one
 of the most ornate and
 varied we have seen. The
 most wonderful wood-carving,
 marbles of all kinds, precious
 and semi-precious stones in
 the altar, paintings, sculptures
 and lovely frescoes. Took in
 next their old Gothic cath-
 edral, then to the Arcade
 which is their marvelous
 shopping district - all buy-
 ing splendid-valued goods.
 Lunched at 12:30 and on
 our way to Mt. Vesuvius at
 2:30. Went by auto to train,
 then a half hour on that to
 a small station where we
 changed to an electric car.
 This took us up 25-0

PLACES VISITED

half ^{DATE} way up the mountain
 and ^{PLACE} we changed then to a
 funicular, whose grade was
 from 30 to 35 degrees - almost
 straight up - like an elevator.
 The most precipitous ride
 we have had, but marvelous
 scenery, with the blue, placid
 bay below, lovely rapids
 and torrents, the newly-
 built city of Ponape, the is-
 land of Capie, the quaint
 homes, with the vineyards
 laden with blue and white
 grapes, the women gathering
 and drying tomatoes, and
 the mountains of ashes and
 lava all around
 us as we ascended. Had to
 rent cages as it was so
 cold! At the top, guides
 met us, taking us around

The ^{DATE} path, which led to the
 mouth ^{PLACE} of the crater. We walked
 a quarter of a mile through
 ashes, fine dirt, small
 rocks and sand, but "Old
 Vesuvius" was worth it! We
 were disappointed that she
 didn't "act up" more, but
 saw enough, as she belched
 forth sulphur fumes and
 smoke a-plenty, keeping
 us all coughing for awhile.
 Then the clouds and smoke
 would roll by and we
 could see the cone with
 its outpourings. Three weeks
 ago, she was "very angry"
 as the guide expressed it
 and the papers were filled
 with what Vesuvius was
 doing. One could see the
 flames of fire from Naples.

PLACES VISITED

After ^{DATE} 40 minutes spent there
 we ^{PLACE} were down again - all
 holding our breaths and
 some afraid of the descent!
 stopped at a tea-room for
 refreshments, hearing a fat, old
 cypole-man whistle wonder-
 fully with his grind-organ.
 Back to the hotel at 6:30
 having seen Virgil's tomb on
 the way. After dinner another
 sail, - packed to bed at 10.
 Wednesday morning we left
 at 8:30 by steamer for Sor-
 rento where we spend the
 night. Mt. Vesuvius is worth
 coming to Naples to see as
 it is the most famous volcano
 in the world. The last serious
 eruption was in 1906 when
 500 lives were destroyed, the
 volcano throwing the ashes

PLACES VISITED

DATE stone 33,000 ft! In
 P. A. D. Pompeii and Herculane-
 um were destroyed by the
 volcano, and in the National
 Museum here we saw the
 most interesting collection
 of antiquities, sculptures,
 bronzes, mosaics, etc. exca-
 vated from these two cities.
 One could have stayed
 in here for days, but
 our time was limited
 as usual. We found
 the shopping in Naples so
 much more reasonable
 than the other Italian
 cities we have visited. The
 lire is worth $5\frac{2}{3}$ cts. in our
 money compared to 3cts.
 last year! Mussolini has
 increased its value. We came
 back to Naples Friday morning.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Wed. August 17thPLACE Sorrento, the Blue Grotto
and Capri.

We sailed away at 9 o'clock
on the steamer, "Regina Maria"
from Naples to the Blue
Grotto which took us 3
hours. The ride on the
beautiful blue Mediterranean
Sea was most enjoyable and
cool - but half of our party
were sea sick, so they didn't
have as much as the
others, nor did they feel
able to take in the Grotto.
We passed the cities of
Sorrento and Capri, then
on around the island
to the sign of the Grotto -
a marble stone painted
blue. The sea was rough
a- plenty and the

PLACES VISITED

in ^{DATE} rushing in and
 out ^{PLACE} of the small door
 of the Grotto. We wondered
 how a small row boat
 carrying two people and
 the boatman could ever
 get through without being
 drowned or knocked against
 the rocks! But most of us
 gave up, so after the
 steamer anchored, May and
 I stepped into a small
 boat and put out to the
 door of the Grotto. We had
 to wait outside with
 several other boats, until
 the huge waves subsided.
 Then we were instructed to
 lie flat on our backs in
 the boat. Spray fell all
 over us and after a
 mighty dash over a

big ^{DATE} wave, we were inside
 scared ^{PLACE} to-death almost!
 But the beauty of it was
 worth the hardening and
 thrilling experience! No one
 can ever paint the blueness
 of the water which reflects
 and makes the guttle-like
 walls blue. No one can
 ever describe it! There were
 about 6 boats in with us
 and it was thrilling to
 watch them get in and
 some got soaking wet. A
 naked man was swimming
 about catching the money
 thrown by the people, - the
 water being very clear
 and mirror-like. The boat-
 men sang as we waited
 a good chance to get out.
 For a time it seemed

PLACES VISITED

DATE would have to stay
 in PLACE forever, for the small
 door stayed filled with
 huge waves and spray.
 After 30 minutes we were
 outside again and back
 to the steamer, where we
 all discussed our varied
 emotions and thoughts!
 Then to the small town
 of Capri, where we trans-
 ferred again to small
 boats to reach the wharf.
 Here on a high cliff
 was our eating place
 and three musicians
 played and sang for us.
 Never have we seen so
 many women selling
 beads of all kinds - par-
 ticularly amber and
 coral - I beggins you to

PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

breakfast and a small check-in
 by the dozens around the
 little three year old girls
 wearing gold ear-rings!
 After lunch and a bottle
 of the famous Capri wine,
 we took the funicular to
 get to the town proper.
 There are 4,500 people live
 here, and its four miles
 from the mainland. ^{some of the diff. 1920}
 Beautiful view everywhere.
 We took in the few stores
 then to an open-air tea
 house for ice-cream. Came
 down at 4, took over
 steamer at 4:30 and an
 hours ride to Sorrento.
 We landed at 6 o'clock
 having to take the small
 boats again called the
 "hotel buses", which put

PLACES VISITED

us ^{DATE} out on the beach, from
 here ^{PLACE} we walked through a
 tunnel to a "lift" or el-
 evator, which brought us
 150 ft. up to the main
 floor of the Hotel Royal.
 Our room overlooks the
 Bay and Sea - but bowls
 and pitchers are here!
 Sorrento is situated at the
 end of the promontory form-
 ing the Southern end of ~~Italy~~
 and is a most attractive
 little town of 7,500. The
 plateau or cliff on which
 it stands is 150 ft. high,
 so commands a charming
 view of the sea. There is
 a large garden in front
 of our hotel with beautiful
 tropical plants and flowers.
 Besides the orange and

PLACES VISITED

DATE _____ trees everywhere. The
 climate is fine, and the
 PLACE _____ woods splendid. Several
 steamers a day come here
 from Naples and the land-
 route to Naples is considered
 one of the beautiful in the
 world. We take that ride
 tomorrow morning to Amalfi.
 We were told the principal
 industries of Sorrento are the
 manufacture of silks and the
 wood-inlaying. After a fine
 dinner, we all walked to
 the square where the won-
 derful small stores are filled
 with gorgeous shawls, linens,
 jewellery, lace and wood-in-
 laid boxes etc. Some bought,
 most didn't, as our money
 is running low and Paolo
 is yet to come! A good night
 sleep and on to Amalfi.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday - August 18th

PLACE Amalfi and Cava.

Left Sorrento at 10 o'clock in nice, comfortable cars for a two hour ride to Amalfi. The most marvelous engineered and constructed road in the world we rode over, seeing and having over the unusual and rugged scenery. The Italians of 30 yrs. ago actually carved this road through these rocky high cliffs. Its built right on the edge of the cliffs, (some from 300 to 500 ft. high), with a retaining wall of stone and mortar on the other side to protect the traveller from the sea which one can see as we

PLACES VISITED

reDATE along at a rate
 30 PLACB 35 miles per hour. The
 road was not as dusty as
 reported, for we met very
 little traffic - a few two-wheeled
 carts laden with oranges or
 produce of some kind, a
 horse and small mule
 pulling it, driven by an
 dirty dark 'Italian'. We passed
 two cities uniquely built
 on the side of the high
 perpendicular cliffs - the houses
 looked like steps, with small
 plots of land terraced with
 olive, grape or oranges growing.
 Both had good beaches and
 seemed to be a good port town.
 The road passed through several
 tunnels, literally dug through
 rock, and it seemed almost
 superhuman that such

PLACES VISITED

a ~~DATE~~ ^{PLACE} could have been
 better. We enjoyed every minute
 of the ride until we ar-
 rived at a dirty little town
 called Cava at 4 o'clock,
 where we got out for the
 night. We had hoped to
 make Naples as our pro-
 gram called for, but Mr.
 Heywood changed for some
 reason, upsetting the whole
 party! The hotel was inferior
 with flies swarming and
 squalor everywhere - the
 most primitive Italian
 people we had seen. After
 much talk, we went to
 the beach for amusement,
 and found there filthy
 people only going in, so
 back to the hotel, to help
 eat a very nice dinner -

PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

plenty of good fruit
 on figs, peaches, pears
 and oranges, then all the
 party sat around laughing
 about how "mad" they were
 etc., and all to bed by 10:30.
 Our guide and a professor
 gave us several vocal
 solos before we departed.
 Up at 7:30 o'clock after
 a very cool, restful night,
 a fruity breakfast and
 on our way again in
 the comfortable cars - the
 Judge, Mrs. Lou White of
 Concord, Mass and I - for
 Porfio, expecting to arrive
 at Naples by 11:30, lunch
 there and on to Rome at
 3:15 - Glory be, on our
 way home then!

PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday 19th

PLACE Pompeii

Left ~~Anagni~~^{Camp} at 8:30 o'clock
for Pompeii, arriving at
9:30 - a charming drive
of fourteen miles along
the Southeast shore and
through high cliffs. Pompeii
is a walled city, being
admitted by gate. The city
was recovered in 1748, having
been destroyed, not by Mt.
Vesuvius, but 'the volcano
near by' called Somaas in
79 A.D. Around the entrance
to the excavations are the
temples of Jupiter, Apollo
and Vespasian - also the
market house. It is an
terrifying feeling to stand
amid such ruins and

PLACES VISITED

DATE _____ contemplate the state of the
 PLACE _____ of the inhabitants at
 the time of destruction! Only
 slaves were killed as all
 were warned in time to
 escape, they remaining to
 guard the houses. We saw
 the temples of fortune, and
 several houses containing the
 beautiful old Pompeian red
 tile, mosaics in the walls
 and paintings of all kinds.
 The marble floors of the palaces
 were in fine preservation, also
 many columns, statues, etc.
 Went through the museum
 where we saw relics of the
 destruction, such as human
 bodies, dogs, vases, all kinds of
 vegetables, grain, bread, statues
 etc. Left at 10:30 for Naples.
 The drive was 10 miles of scenic
 and pretty. It was what it was!

PLACES VISITED

DATE

Friday 19th, Sat. & Sun 21st

PLACE

Rome

Rome, the Eternal City, the city built on seven hills is beyond description! We are all charmed with the history and romance connected with every corner here it seems. We left Napl. at 3 o'clock, having a delightfully cool ride on the train until 5:45. Our hotel, the Royal, is a splendid one and our rooms delightful. After brushing up, we had a fine dinner, then Uncle Yates, May and I took a "buggy ride over the city, he pointing out the places of interest to be remembered. We tried

to ^{DATE}side long, so were in bed
 by ^{PLACE}eleven - a fine night
 to sleep - cool and quiet!
 Uncle Yates left us at 12 ^{o'clock}
 (Saturday) for Paris where we
 join him Thursday. He hated
 to leave and we already miss
 him. We left at 9:15 in
 comfortable Pullman cars for a
 tour of the city - and such
 a tour! Can we ever re-
 member what we saw and
 heard our guide tell!
 Rome has 700,000 population
 and is the modern capital of
 Italy, with the ruins of ancient
 Rome scattered in great numbers
 and in varying states of preser-
 vation or decay around or
 under the modern city. First
 we drove to the famous Pantheon
 which is wonderfully preserved.

PLACES VISITED

DATE the largest cupola in
 the old - not the highest. It
 was commenced in B.C. 27 and
 became a Christian church in
 608, but serves now as the
 burial place of great men,
 including kings and queens.
 Here we saw the tomb of
Raphael who died at the age
 of 37, his inscription reading
 "Had he lived he would have
 surpassed God". In here are
 buried King Victor Emanuel,
 the late King Humbert and
 Queen Sophia. The floor is
 inlaid with porphyry - the
 red marble which is so lovely.
 The columns are 30 ft. thick.
 All the interior is of marble.
 Then we went to the Egyptian
 obelisk 7000 yrs old, sculptured
 by the great architect Berrin

PLACES VISITED

on ^{DATE} ^{PLACE} ^{river} ^{at the foot} ^{the four famous} ^{being represented - the} ^{hills, Tiber, Rhine and Rhone.} ^{There is in front of St Mary's} ^{church - one of 80 named that!} ^{There are 400 churches! From} ^{here to the Piazza Colonna where} ^{the high statue of Marcus Aurelius} ^{is (with a statue of St. Peter on} ^{the top) and the Foreign Relations} ^{Office on one side, where} ^{Mussolini has his office, not} ^{prepossessing-looking outside, but} ^{marvelous interior our guide} ^{said. Then passed by Raphael's} ^{house built for his sweetheart} ^{which was of pure Renaissance} ^{architecture, and by the} ^{French Embassy which was} ^{formerly a palace, and}

PLACES VISITED

over ^{DATE} the oldest bridge in
 the ^{PLACE} world * across the Tiber
 river - built in 225 B.C. This
 was formerly the gate-way to
 Rome, and over it passed
 Cleopatra on her visit to
 Calson, Hostia stood there
 and stopped the army from
 entering Rome while his men
 burned the bridge and he
 saved himself by jumping into
 the River. ^{Spk} This takes us to
 the Tiberian Islands where we
 saw the Temple of the God of
 Medicine - seeing the arches
 of the Roman bridges as com-
 pared with the squares of the Brit.
 Then up on one of the Seven
 hills where we saw the huge
 marble monument of Garibaldi,
 - a lovely park filled in
 - with streets of houses

a ^{DATE} and statesman at intervals
 a ^{PLACE} tall marble lighthouse, and
 a superb view of Rome. We
 could see St. Peter's; Emperor
 Hadrian's mausoleum, formerly
 a fortress; the Villa Medici, now
 a French School of Art; St. Paul's
 Church dome and tower to the
 side; the Quirinal or Kings Palace;
 King Victor Emmanuel II's white
 marble monument
 erected in 1894, near the Unknown
 Soldier's grave also; the Jewish
 synagogue; St. John's
 Church, 312 A.D., called the Mother
 Church of Christianity, the church
 of the Bishops of Rome; the
 Appennine, Alban and Sabine
 mountains 35 miles away, where
 Rome gets her water; the
 penitentiary; and the 14 hills
 of Rome - all could be seen.

PLACES VISITED

all-DATE from the Hill Palace.
 from PLACE here to wonderful (St.)
 Peters, the largest and most
 gorgeous cathedral in the
 world, built in the 1st century -
 that is the first church. The
 first Emperor Constantine
 had the main building in 306
 but in 1526 was destroyed to make
 room for present Cathedral -
 the chief shrine of Roman Catholicism.
 The architect was Bramante,
 the dome by Michael Angelo.
 Church is 440 ft. high. The four
 Holy men who founded it,
 opening one by one Pope, every 25
 years takes place; they have the
 figures of Peter, Paul and Andrew
 carved in bronze at the top;
 the length of the church is 696 ft.
 The length of the church is 696 ft.
 The length of the church is 696 ft.

PLACES VISITED

DATE — are 102 ft. high and
 the PLACES are 9 times the size
 as a person; the round plate
 at the entrance floor is of porphyry
 and is the original church. Kings
 and Kings have been crowned here
 and are 30 alters, the first one
 carved by Michael Angelo at age
 of 22, representing the Virgin and the
 Christ in the Arms. Also
 saw a tall column — here saw
 large vase from Solomon's temple
 and the beautiful monument to Queen
 Christina of Sweden; many of the
 names of Popes; a mosaic picture
 representing St. Sebastian
 killing and interment of Cathars
 such in mosaics, colored marble,
 sculptures & memorials to Kings
 and Popes, done by Canova
 and Michael Angelo, also Raphael
 and others.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Cathedral. Saw the altar
 where the Sacrament is kept, this
 is in massive silver and there
 is a door where the Pope enters
 from the Vatican which is near-
 by. Monument to Pope Gregory
 on which are yet our calendar
 set at the 5th century bronze
 statue of St Peter, whose right
 foot is worn by several Catholics
 kissing it! Then the gilded Papal
 altar, or High altar, where the
 body of St Peter is said to lie.
 The balconies hold the people
 looking very small, carved by
 Bernini; the Papal altar is 10
 feet high, made of massive
 bronze, the gift to him from
 the Pantheon Cupola; only the
 Pope gives mass here. The
 under throne of St Peter, the
 Vatican Museums, is also

^{DATE} treasured relic, 6 feet and
^{PLACE} worth 50 million! Greek
 Roman, Primitive, Renaissance,
 and classic sculpture all
 presented here, in various movements
 perfect in line, but no life, no
 our guide. monument of Pope Alexander
 Sixtus by Bernini, made 3 years
 before he died; marble work like
 like real brocade, figures of
 virginity and maternity on each side
 in one picture of Mary Magdalene
 was canonized in 1925. The
 most important picture in
 the world of mosaics - Raphael's
 "Transfiguration" which was
 finished by him and his pupils.
 The last, most striking Pope is
 the Inquisition, called Innocence!
 the monument to Pope Leo XIII
 Pope who 31 days, House of Heaven,
 Saint Francis

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DATE

PLACE

they hope to change it.
 saw the hole in the wall where
 paper boxes were kept.
 are ready. ^(skip) Then the
 monument to King James I, II, & III
 of York, who were
 made Cardinal at age of 22 - all
 buried here, monument by Canova.
 the mosaic picture of John
 the Baptist "Sprinkling" Christ!
 The feet in the water and
 reflection were marvellous.
 we could stay in St. Peter's
 and admire it. We
 shall never forget our visit!
 to the Vatican mosaic factory
 where we met the Proprietor
 artist who does so much of
 this beautiful work (now working
 some for the Catholic University
 at Washington, D.C., and some
 for U.S. Senate Chamber). Mosaic

pictures were on Sale from \$350 up to ^{DATE} ~~PLACES~~ ^{PLACES} ~~PLACES~~! This is the School
 of mosaic - saw the stones, each
 one a shade, how they put
 some work together, etc. artists at
 work only 1 or 2 hrs. a day so
 hard on the eyes. As we came
 out the Pope's private house
 was pointed out being guarded
 by gaily dressed Swiss guards.
 Rode by the D. of the Marcellus
 nephew of Caesar who said to
 him the famous words, "I come
 to you, I am your enemy"; then the
 650 BC houses of the Cicero's
 built by public funds, the 550
 BC Temple of Minerva - Spina,
 pure Roman architecture; then the
 Temple of the Vestal Virgins who
 kept the Sacred Fire, all these
 daughters came from the richest
 families. If they lost their virtue

PLACES VISITED

Key ^{DATE} were there in a deep
 well ^{PLACE} to see. We saw this!
 Up on the Antioch Hill where
 the servants went in a stroke
 350 B.C. - the first stroke! ^(Rus) Then
 to the Protestant Cemetery where
 we saw the tomb of Shelley
 and Keats, and to St Paul's
 Church, 324 A.D. destroyed several
 times, restored in 1834. The granite
 columns given by all creeds, 11 by
 the Africans; Coat of arms of first
 pope - mosaic all around
 also pictures of same, Pure Con-
 stantine architecture, a statue of St
 Paul in the court surrounded
 by 200 huge marble columns. A
 mosaic top over entrance door
 portraying Christ, Peter and John
 the 4 prophets and the twelve.
 Beautiful alabaster mosaic all
 over; very fine; 20

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PLACE

of granite left by
 out of one piece of marble
 the lovely gilt ceiling cracking
 and unsafe; in the wall the
 of St Paul, also a statue
 of Paul + Peter, 12th century
 the great Gothic cupola made in
 Italy; St Paul was a Roman soldier
 tried in Rome by appeal, sentenced
 to prison here in the tower, found
 guilty, beheaded, blood in church
 and his head jumped 3 times
 at each a well or spring was for
 and a huge candlestick lighted
 by the Pope on Easter, two lovely
 marble altars, given by the
 Emperors of Russia; on simple
 mosaic pictures, paintings of 13th
 century, then the quiet cloister
 where were the 14th century
 all different, some twisted, all
 with white marble, some

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square, ^{DATE} saw ^{PLACE} round. The figure
 of St Paul written around it.
 Saw an artist copying a picture
 at a price of \$52, then to
 the Pyramid, the only one outside
 Egypt covered still with marble.
 erected by a Roman general, then
 the walls and fragment of ancient
 Rome, the gate of St Paul; the
 2 towers built by Belzarius which
 were the first used in defensive work
 and finally to the famous Colosseum
 or Amphitheatre of Flavians (It
 was built by 75,000 Jewish pris-
 ers. in 72 A.D. finished 79 A.D.
 held 68,000 persons, divided into
 5 tiers with 100 doors, no class
 met each other; the Emperor, the
 Senators, etc used the first story;
 2nd used by the Knights of Rome,
 3rd by the rich families, 4th by
 middle class, 5th by the common people.

6th story was a gallery and was
 with canvas, with 24
 sails to put it up or take it
 down according to the weather.
 This was once Emperor Nero's
 castle, taking $7\frac{1}{2}$ yrs to build it.
 Afterward used for games, the
 arena being pointed out where
 the gladiators fell, where the wild
 animals came through, the
 Tribunal of the Vestal Virgins and
 the Emperor's seat; - now all
 in massive, sublime ruins.
 The marble which used to cover
 all this has been taken and
 58 churches + palaces used it.
 From here we saw the Arch
 of Triumph, ancient-looking,
 commemorating the great victory
 of the Christian Emperor Constantine
 - 4th Century. ^{Just} also the Palace
 of Bonaparte - the Pope's home &

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his ~~late~~ famous children, Lucia,
 'Isabella' and Francis, the former
 calling 15 husbands! Then the old
 church St. Peter Vinculo, 365 A.D.
 where the chains of St. Peter were
 seen on the altar behind closed
 bronze doors, when he was in prison
 in Rome + Jerusalem, miraculously
 joined together now! Then Michael
 Angelo's greatest sculpture - that
 of Moses with statue of Leah +
 Rachel on each side, made in
 1570 - absolutely perfect, almost life-like.
 Back to hotel at 6:30, a good
 dinner and the table telling
 of dear Pessie's death! We
 are heart broken. What can we
 do? Nothing but grieve and pray.
 To bed at 10:30 after thinking,
 thinking, thinking, and talking
 together.
 Up at 6:30 to start another

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^{DATE} , although we don't feel in
^{PLACE} the mood. First we went to
Unknown Soldier's Grave, which
 is also the magnificent white
 marble Victor Emmanuel II monument
 overlooking the Piazza Venezia.
 On top is a gilded equestrian
 statue of the King, all below
 are large statues in grey and
 marble; to the rear is now
 being constructed rooms to be
 used as a museum. Here we
 had our pictures made. Then
 we went to the famous
 Capitoline Hill, ascended from
 Piazza Ara-Coli by a great
 staircase guarded at the bottom
 by Egyptian lions of porphyry
 and at the top by enormous
 statues of Castor and Pollux.
 In the center of the square
 is a large bronze equestrian

statue ^{DATE} of Marcus Aurelius. To
 the left was the Capitoline Museum
 devoted to sculpture, famous
 pieces including the "Dying
 gladiator" whose knee-cap,
 one arm and torso had been
 restored by Michael Angelo, the
 "faun" and the famous "Venus"
 by Praxiteles, the most perfect
 one in the world, set on
 a revolving marble column;
 also a collection of statues
 and busts of Roman emperors,
 statesman and others of
 historical interest. From here
 we motored to the Villa Bor-
ghese, ^{near} the chief public art
 gallery, situated in the lovely
 Zoological Gardens, which was
 built for Cardinal Borghese in
 1605. Here we saw Canova's
 wonderful sculpture of

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^{DATE} Padua Princess of Borghese, sister
^{PLACE} of Raphael, who posed as
 Venus - a wonderful piece
 of work - the couch, pillows
 and form of marble being
 perfect. Also Bernini's "David
 at the age of 17, using his
 own face as a model, his
 "Apollo and Daphne" turning
 to the laurel leaf, made at
 the age of 19, his "Rape of
 Proserpine" at the age of 21,
 and "Truth", at the age of 65.
 We saw many notable paint-
 ings here including Titian's
 "Sacred and Profane Love". This
 was a wonderful museum
 on all respects. Then to the
^{St. Peter's} St. John Lateran church, which
 is a great basilica, and the 4th
 to occupy the site on which
 the original church was

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founded ^{DATE} is a N. 324. It is
 richly ^{PLACE} decorated with colored
 marbles, 13th century mosaics;
 and beneath the High Altar is
 a wooden table said to have
 been used by St. Peter, also
 the tomb of John the Baptist.
 Adjacent was the baptistry
 where we saw the robes, gold
 and bronze doors taken from
 the walls of Cuzco, which
 make music like an organ
 when shut, saw here a
 baby being baptised, also the
 girls had all their rosaries
 blessed by the priest! Across
 the square was the Scala
Santa church, where we saw
 the Holy Stairs, said to be
 the stairway that led to the
 ceiling of which had an
 illumination, and also taken

by a ^{stone} and hallowed by the
 blood ^{PLACE} that trickled down from
 his body after the scourging and
 crowning with thorns. The Em-
 press St. Helena, mother of the
 first Christian Emperor, Constan-
 tine, had these steps transported
 to Rome. The devotion of the Scala
 Santa is practised by going up
 on one's knees from one to the
 other of the 28 steps, reciting
 prayers, and an Indulgence of
 nine years ^{from purgatory} is granted to those
 who do this with a pious heart.
 We saw dozens of men,
 women, children, nuns and
 priests doing this! On to the
 St. Cross in Jerusalem Church
 where we saw St. Helena's
 tomb, and in a far-away
 chapel we saw the nail
 of the Cross, the part of the

with some of the Inscript-
on ^{PLACE} of the Cross; the finger
of St. Thomas who doubted and
touched the wound of the Christ;
the part of the Virgin's veil,
a stone from Calvary and
dirt from the Christ's home.
These were all tucked in se-
curely in a gold-like vault
in an altar. Mary touched
the nail, the wounds of Jesus
were also put against this
and blessed again by the
Priest. ^{no} ^{is} ^{is} we believe all this?
after lunch we looked
over part of the Zoological
Gardens, seeing the lions
kept in their natural set-
ting - huge rocks with a
wide ditch in front; also
saw Polar Bears, Gastropods
Ostrich, etc. from here

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to ~~the~~ ^{DATE} Forum, or Market Place - the
 centre of old Rome. It has in
 and around it a whole group
 of interesting ruins; the entrance
 to these and to the Palatine is
 by Via Cavour. Here we saw
 the Arch of Septimius Severus,
 the three columns of the Temple
 of Vespasian, the granite pillars
 of the Temple of Saturn, the three
 remaining Corinthian columns
 from the Temple of Castor and
 Pollux (you see ~~the~~ photographs
 so much) the ruins of a temple
 of Julius Caesar - the 'Divine
 Julius' as the Romans came to
 call him*. On the ruins of the
 platform, we were told, ~~water~~
~~here~~ where Marc Antony brought
 the dead body of Caesar and
 made his great speech to
 the Romans. We also saw

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the ^{DATE} foundations of Temple of
 Vesta, ^{PLACE} parts of the Basilica of
 Constantine, the Temple of Venus
 and Rome; * also the Arch of Titus
 commemorating the capture of
 Jerusalem by the Romans. The
 Palatine rises to the S.W. of the
 forum and upon this hill
 are the traditional House of
 Romulus, the palaces of the Caesars,
 of Emperor Augustus, Tiberius,
 and the temple of Cybele. After
 leaving this impressive and
 historic part of Rome, we
 took in the Baths of Caracalla
 which date from A.D. 212. Here
 was the most magnificent bath
 of its kind in history, over
 1600 bathers could use it at
 one time. One would see the
 tiled floors, private bathes
 public swimming pools,

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painting ^{DATE} on the walls, etc, even
 in ~~old~~ the ruins. Took ten
 years to build them. From
 here we went to the famous
 Catacombs, on the Appian Way
 (the famous military Roman
 Road, extending 259 miles and
 some of the stones can still be
 seen, made 400 B.C!) There
 are few things in Rome more
 impressive than these tortuous
 underground passages used by
 the early Christians for the
 worship of their forbidden re-
 ligion, for refuge from the
 persecutors and particularly
 for the burial of their dead.
 There's room for 200,000
 Tombs ^{32 acres} and we inspected
 many, the Priest leading the
 way with a long lighted
 candle, our party following

(Santo St. Cecilia, patron saint of music.
tomb in the **PLACES VISITED** catacombs.)

an ^{DATE} young smaller ones. It was
quite ^{PLACE} time to view the bones,
skeletons and rotting re-
mains of people who lived
in the 1st & 2nd century! These
Catacombs were discovered again
in 1841. Then a view of the
various mountain ranges, the
old City Walls and Vado's,
the 16 gateways, several of the
bridges, and the Que Vadis
church where is a large
square stone, with the imprint
of the feet of Jesus, where
Christ appeared to Peter, and
asked "where goest thou?"
Back to the hotel, tired out but
having enjoyed Rome and
her history immensely. The weather
cool at night and hot only
in the sun. Early to bed for
we leave for Genoa at 8:30.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - Aug. 22nd

PLACE Genoa

Arrived at Genoa, the birth-place of Columbus, at 7:15 o'clock tonight, having left Rome at 9:15 this morning. Ate lunch on the train which was a very nice one. Amused ourselves all these hours reading the Aug. 13th & 20th Saturday Evening Post, also the Sunday's London and New York papers. It was a very cool trip as the sun stayed under a cloud most all day. We stopped at the Isotta Hotel, having a very nice room, after scrubbing the several layers of dirt and train dust off, we had dinner, then

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took ^{DATA} a buggy ride all over
 the ^{PLACE} city, which is immense
 and looked more like
 our cities than any we
 have been in. Works of
 people on the streets, large
 plate glass show windows
 and many automobiles,
 which we don't see often
 over here, as the tax is
 150 per year and gasoline
 75 cts. per gallon! Lima has
 a population of 350,000 and
 is the largest sea-port in
 the Western Hemisphere. It is
 modern looking, but still
 retains many remains of
 the historic past. Of course
 we first drove to Columbus
 monument, then to the
 church where he was baptized
 and finally, to his house.

The ^{DATE} statue is tall and has
 Col^{PLACE}ches. Birthday 1451 in
 carved on it, also "Senoas
 most famous son". The
 old cathedral, S. Lorenzo, how-
 by was founded 985 and re-
 built in 1312. It is of
 Renaissance style and has
 horizontal stripings of black
 and white marble. The old
 bank in the world was
 established here in the 13th century.
 Passed Campo Santo cemetery
 and could see its great
 monuments of marble and bronze.
 After driving, we walked
 around and window shopped
 then to bed at 11, as we
 were all tired, having to
 get up at 7 o'clock to leave
 at 8:15 for Nice;

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June
1902

DATE Aug. 23 - Wednesday.

PLACE Nice and Monte Carlo
Cannes, Marseilles

Left Genoa at 8:15 o'clock this morning on a local train to have lunch at Bordighera, a small, but attractive town on the Italian Riviera. The strip of Italy along the coast that the train route followed, touches France at the point where the Alps subside into the Mediterranean Sea, forming the Italian Riviera, famous as the French Riviera, for its wonderful climate, bathing beaches, luxuriant vegetation and tropical planting, beautiful hotels, villas and casinos. The blue of the Sea and

24 ^{DATE} ~~DATE~~ ^{PLACE} ~~PLACE~~, and in passing
 after we went through ~~the~~
 tunnels. After lunch at
 12 o'clock at Bordighera, we
 left at 1:15 by char-a-lanc
 or bus, as we say, for a
 2½ hours ride along a
 wonderful terraced road
 to Monte Carlo. We saw
 the ~~hogen~~ vine in all
 its glory, the cacti and
 century plant thickly set
 out on both sides of the
 road, ~~columns~~ ^{columns} of eucalypt
 trees, olive, undulating pine
 and date palms, everywhere.
 It was a marvellous ride.
 We reached the border town
 of Tremadon at 3.30 where
 our passports and baggage
 were inspected. The officer
 here let us off easy! The

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DATE France we were stopping
 at PLACE Mentone for tea
 then taking the wonderful
 ride, called the Upper Cornish
 road, to Monte Carlo, where
 we stayed for several
 hours, taking in the little
 city of 2000. This is part
 of the tiny principality of
 Monaco, under French pro-
 tection and is world-
 famous for its Gaming
 Rooms in the gorgeous
 Casino there. We watched
 the gamblers win and lose
 at roulette, inspected the
 terrace garden, various
 rooms, stores, etc, also
 had tea at the smart
 Hotel De Paris. We saw
 many smartly dressed people
 strolling around and

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} ~~DATE~~ ^{PLACE} ~~PLACE~~ enjoyng life at
 this popular place. On
 rice, arriving at 7:30 - a
 rather marvelous engineered
 road we passed over, the
 curves absolutely hair-pin
 nothing like it even in our
 mountains! We are stopp-
 at a lovely, up-to-date
 hotel, the O'Connor, and like
 rice already. A beautiful
 city of 158,000, the largest
 resort of the Riviera, most
 attractive shops, a variety
 of entertainments and
 natural charm of situation.
 After a bath and "dressing
 up" for dinner, we
 up - crowded up and down
 the "paved walk" instead of
 the board walk, like at
 Atlantic City. Then we

PLACES VISITED

went ^{DATE} to a lovely dancing
 place, called "La Plage
 Regressé" (across from the
 lovely hotel) which juts out
 into the sea and enjoyed
 two hours there. The best
 dressed and best dancers
 we have yet seen! All the
 young girls go stockingsless,
 their legs ~~labeled~~ or
 tanned to look like nude
 stockings! Saw beautiful
 evening, sport and after-
 noon dresses here, also
 gorgeous coats. To the hotel
 at 11:30, went to bed and
 up this morning, Wednesday
 for Brassa, a town 12
 miles of lovely, wild
 scenery to get there from
 here, where we inspected
 the ~~golden~~ factories, (all

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^{DATE} bought at factory prices) the
^{PLACE} back to hotel, eating a
 lunch there before we left
 to pack again for Paris,
 as May and I have decided
 to go "de lux" on the Blue
 Train, at 4:15 this afternoon
 reaching Paris tomorrow (to
 morrow) morning at 10:30.
 We'll meet our crowd at the
 Friday night as they stay
 on here. We prefer two
 extra days in Paris! Who
 wouldn't? We enjoyed our
 stay in beautiful Nice, though
 where one is sick to come
 to be amused; we passed Cannes
 another famous resort, where
 one is amused; also Beaulieu
 a pretty Riviera waterfig-place.
 We give three cheers to France
 and her Riviera!

PLACES VISITED

DATE Aug. 25th

PLACE Paris !!

Lafayette, we are here in the
 gay city of Paris! Arrived at
 10:15, having left here at 4:40
 Tuesday, on the fastest train
 in the world the Paris-Brussels
 Carlo, averaging 55 miles per
 hour, going 60 a lot of the
 way! May and I had Perry
 State cars, separate but
 connecting - all brocade in
 blue silk and chenille, the
 seats, carpets and outside
 of the train all dark blue.
 Met a charming man, a Mr.
 Yachts, a member of the
 French Shipping Board, who
 ate with us and talked
 till 10:30. Passed through
 many well known towns

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} as Antibes, Cannes,
^{PLACE} Marseilles, Toulon, Nyon, etc.
^{first two} ~~The~~ attractive watering resort
 on the Mediterranean. Pickford
 man met us taking us to
 the Metropole Hotel, 34 Rue
 Francois Premier, which is
 small and stuffy, but
 only 6 minutes' walk from
 the heart of the city. The judge
 was out, but arrived at
 12 - so glad to see us, had
 been homesick etc! He has
 gotten us booked on the
 Lurathon, sailing the 30th,
 through Mr. Sam Wylie, Vice-
 Consul of Chambery, a school
 friend of May's. After chatting
 we went to Pickford's office
 and American Express, but
 no mail, then a ride
 through the mountains past

PLACES VISITED

the ^{DATE} Place de la Concorde, up
 the ^{PLACE} Champs Elysees, the
 Rue de l'Opera and back
 for lunch at the Ritz. Uncle
 Gates went shopping for
 Williams' cabinet; Max and I
 went to the Casino de Paris,
 a huge theatre, where the
 lovely Sisters are holding
 forth with 1000 entertainers.
 Our first view of dozens
 of naked girls - except for
 a thin cloth! The women
 were splendid and
 gorgeously costumed.
 Across the street at Janey's
 I bought an evening
 dress, black with silver
 sparkles, after we got out
 of the Casino at 6 o'clock!
 We had to dress for dinner
 meeting Mrs. Pickard and

PLACES VISITED

DATE _____
 PLACE _____
 had five girls, who had just
 - - also meeting Mr.
 Blanks of Concord and his
 party, Mr. Heywood, the Gubator
 the Alexanders & Mrs. Shepper
 will arrive Friday night
 The "Jedge" had a previous
 engagement for dinner (which
 he wouldn't tell about much!)
 so Max & I went to the
 George Hotel, a lovely
 hotel, then decided to go to
 Grand Opera to see "Aida"
 which was the best. The
 Opera House is wonderful
 to look at, the people
 beautifully dressed, some
 men not in evening, how-
 ever, and a very well
 presented opera. We enjoyed
 the crowd and looked
 at the House as much

PLACES VISITED

DATE *Le Opéra 10.11.11* To Ciro's
 PLACE *Le Opéra 10.11.11* wonderful night club till
 1:30, home to bed after
 a real day and night
 in Paris! Down in the big
 city all Friday morning
 looking at the wonderful
 shops - seeing names that
 we had read about in
 Vogue & Harper's for years -
 such as. Heull, Prunet,
 Paquin, Worth, etc. Bought
 (Mon. 10.11.11) a coat, cap and
 overcoat of a local shade
 of blue serge at Grand
 Maison des Blancs, an
 elegant store. Also pur-
 chased ties, socks, collar,
 pocket book and a case
 went to the American
 Express but found no

PLACES VISITED

^{DATE} - another time I was
^{PLACE} along this line. Walked
 up and down the Rue de
 l'Opera and Rue du Paix -
 two wonderful streets then
 to hotel for lunch. Back
 again enjoying the streets
 until 5 o'clock, when we
 had tea with the Round
 of Winston at the Ritz - a
 real "Ritz" place - many
 many beautifully gowned
 women present, mostly
 Americans. Met Mrs. Sheford
 of Hickory and Mrs. Parham
 of Fayetteville while we were
 at the Cafe du Paix before we
 left for the Ritz. So glad to
 see North Carolinians! Back
 to hotel, dressed for dinner
 and went afterward with
 the Judge to the rough-

PLACES VISITED

* Begin

DATE Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11 Nov 11
 PLACE, to see ^{in the city of Paris} Musée de la Ville de Paris, the
 celebrated French actress.
 Had a big night! The
 married women
 all on parade! By 11
Saturday morning we
 all went right to
 taking in the Madeleine
 Church, which was built in
 the 18th century, and one of
 the most famous buildings
 in Paris. It has 52 external
 Corinthian columns around
 its portico, the great bronze
 doors illustrating the Ten
 Commandments. The interior is
 richly decorated, resplendent
 with colored marble, sculpture
 and paintings. A curious
 scene in the basilica
St. Luke and St. John.

PLACES VISITED

~~to the~~ ^{PLACE} ~~from~~ "Big Bertha" 75
 miles away striking the po
 nent, a stone flew up and
 decapitated the tank! Down
 through the Place de la Concorde
 which is to Paris like the
 Trafalgar Square is to London.
 It's the central point to get
 ones bearings. Here is the
 Obelisk of Luxor, the Cleopatra
 needle of Paris, set near the
 two lovely fountains with
 the Seine flowing on one
 side. Here are 8 large statues
 emblematic of some of the
 principal cities of France, the
 Alsace-Lorraine one being
 draped in black until the
 city was recaptured during
 the late war. Two fountains
 pronounced had off from
 either side, the Danish

PLACES VISITED

DATE _____
 PLACE _____
 The Tuileries, whose flower
 bed stretch to the Louvre,
 and the Champs Elysees leading
 to the Arc de Triomphe, which
 can be seen $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.
 We drove down the Rue de
 Rivoli, a great street of Paris
 the Seine on the north being
 crossed by numerous bridges.
 The Boulevard and largest
 called Boulevard Alexandre III.
 Gardens now occupying the
 site of the Palace Tuileries,
 which was built in 16th Century
 for Catherine de Medici and
 was destroyed by fire in
 1871 by the Communists. Near
 by the two metro stations,
 Gare du Nord and Gare
 St Lazare; the beautiful
 Opera House the Grand Theatre
 in the winter time, says

PLACES VISITED

with ^{DATE} its handsome facades
 and ^{PLACE} statues, on down the
 Rue de la Paix, the smart
 shopping district, the Place
 Vendôme, the famous square
 where rises the Vendôme Column
 142 ft. high, erected by Napoleon
 as a memorial of his victories
 against the Russians and
 Austrians in 1805. To the right
 is the Ministry of Justice.
 Then to the Louvre, which is
 the chief tourist attraction
 of Paris, which was formerly
 the Royal Palace. They ex-
 tend for several blocks
 and the splendid facades on
 the east date from 1616. It is
 strikingly Corinthian colonnade
 and the Museum has the
 largest and finest collection
 of art and antiquities under

one ^{DATE} roof in the world. The
 Winged Victory" and the
 "Venus de Milo" were the two
 outstanding and famous
 statues we saw. The section
 receives most attention is
 the picture gallery, in which
 are many famous masterpieces
 practically all the European
 schools. The Portrait of a Woman
 by Leonardo de Vinci, called
 the "Mona Lisa" attracts everybody.
 It has a romantic history
 as it was stolen under
 mysterious circumstances in
 1912, which caused a great
 sensation. Finally it was
 found in Rome and restored.
 It was a much smaller
 picture than I had expected
 to see. Saw Michelangelo's
 marble "David" which is

PLACES VISITED

Portrait of her mother, "Madame
 Sébastien and her child" painted
 by herself, which we are all
 so familiar with, also other
 beautiful paintings by her,
 Rubens picture of the "Rosa
 of Medici", Andrea del Sarto's
 paintings and hundreds of
 others. Besides paintings and
 sculptures, there are classical
 and mediæval antiquities
 and works of applied art.
 One can never do the Louvre
 justice in a day's time!
 Across from here is St.
 Germain l'Auxerrois church,
 15th century architecture. From
 the belfry was given the signal
 for the terrible massacre of
 the Huguenots on St. Bartholo-
 mew's night, Aug 24, 1592.
 Then by the Palais Royal

PLACES VISITED

which used to be a palace
^{place} but now used by
 smart modern shops.

Passed the Theatre des Comedie
 France, also the largest
 library in the world, having
 3 million books, the Halls
 Centrales or markets selling
 not with flowers and
 fruits, the St. Sverre church
 one of the most important in
 the city, on Good Friday 1918,
 while a voice was in progress
 a shell of the Big Bertha
 fell in the church and killed
 80 people. We rode by the
 Place de la Bastille, which is
 one of the chief landmarks
 of Paris. From here we saw
 the famous towers of Notre
 Dame Cathedral where we
 went next. It stands on

the ~~island~~^{DAIR}, Ile de la Cité,
 which ~~island~~^{place} divides the Seine into
 two streams. This is reached
 by four bridges, the Pont d'Arce
 being the nearest. Notre Dame
 is a noble church, remarkable
 externally for beauty and
 grace of its flying buttresses,
 dating from the 13th Century.
 The architecture is Gothic,
 in that richly decorated
 form that is loved by
 France. There is a wealth
 of detail, famous gargoyles
 which are masterpieces of
 ugliness! The sculpture over
 the central door is very
 elaborate and represents the
 Last Judgment. There are
 thousands of figures around
 the church; the interior is
 very magnificent, it also,

with paintings, sculpture,
the most beautiful of
stained glass windows on
the left and right, with the
famous rose windows
east and west. Then to the
Sainte Chapelle which on
this same island, of beauti-
ful Gothic architecture, built
by Louis 9th in the 13th century
to contain the relics of the
True Cross and the Crown
of Thorns which he brought
back from the Holy Land
during the Crusades. Wonderful
painted ceiling and windows.
Rode by the Palais de Justice
the principal Law Court, which
is a magnificent building.
Then to the famous Eiffel
Tower, the tallest structure
in the world. 984 ft. high.

ascended by lift or stairs
and saw a wonderful
view of Paris. A beautiful
drive from here to the Palais
de l'Industrie, built for the
Paris Exposition in 1878, now
a museum - a remarkably
beautiful building sur-
rounded by a lovely flower
garden. Passed the Musée
Cluny built by the Abbots
Cluny in the 15th Century; the
Sorbonne, the famous
academic institution, the
Pantheon where St. Genevieve
patron saint of Paris is
buried. It has a splendid
dome and is now the
Temple of Fame for great
Frenchmen - who are buried
there, such as Victor Hugo,
Rousseau and others.

The Palais des Supérieurs
are a fine group of build-
ings dating from 1615, now
containing the Senate House
the official residence of the
President of the Senate; also
a museum and picture
gallery, surrounded by the
wonderful Luxembourg Gardens.
A military band plays
here 3 songs a week. The
Institute of France, the
quarters of the learned societies
was pointed out; also the
Quai d'Orsay, the government
buildings and headquarters
of the Legion of Honor. The
Hôtel des Invalides with
its gilded dome and here
the magnificent Tomb of
Napoleon. The sarcophagus
is made of porphyry

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the marble floor having
the names of all the
places conquered by Napoleon
surrounded by marble
statues of women, representing
cities and towns taken
by him. One looks down
on all this from a balcony.
There is a wonderful
altar, on each side the
famous mellow yellow
colored glass windows,
always seeming to make
the sun shine within
this chapel. One could
see the old, moth-eaten
flags hanging in the niches,
also the tombs of some
of his famous generals.
The whole tomb is really
awe-inspiring! From
here to the arc de

Triumphant a spl. road piece
of monumental architecture
with the names of the
many dead inscribed
thereon. We saw the
many beautiful floral
tributes placed there that
day by species of our
American Legion, also the
eternal flame burning.
The Unknown Soldier
grave is here under the
main archway; then by
the Palais de l'Exposition, built
in 1718, now the residence
of the President of the French
Republic, the Bourse, one
of the chief stock exchanges
in the world, and at
last a ride through
the forests and beautiful
Parc de St. Cloud, the

largest of Paris parks, then
to the hotel to rest! After
dinner, Max and I went
to the Folies Bergere, the
most spectacular and
famous of Paris' musical
comedies - which we en-
joyed more than any
other we saw - then the
theater's and Maxine's night
club for an hour or
so. Another Parisian night!

Sunday morning we
set out for Malmaison,
and Versailles. We enjoyed
the former as it was the
home of Josephine and
it is here she loved to
live. We saw Napoleon's
library, his camp cot,
his many gorgeous
silk shirt, coronation

robe with its gold belt
embroidered on it, his
gloves, silk embroidered
socks, boots etc. Also the
famous picture of himself
and Josephine in their
coronation robes. One
lived in the past as
we walked through the
boudoirs, saloons, guest
rooms, etc. The gardens
were lovely, particularly
the roses. Also saw the
state carriages here.
Then on to Jennaille, where
we had lunch at a
small restaurant, then
on to the Palace. This
is where Louis XIV. lived
forth in all his lavish
glory. Here one sees
splendid

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of Royalist France of ~~the~~
Revolution day, this Palace
is also connected with
modern French History for
here was signed the Treaty
of Versailles after the
recent Great War. We saw
the carved table that
the Treaty was signed on.
The palace was built in
1620 by Louis 13th and
can express of forest, now
the most beautiful and
extensive formal gardens,
filled with color. fresh
blooming flowers, sur-
rounded by trimly cut
shrubbery and 50
beautiful fountains,
which play once a
month on Sunday. We
happened there in

the night Sunday, and
we will never forget
the gorgeous pictures.
The royal apartments were
on the first floor and
wonderful paintings are
on every wall. The
rooms for ministers,
court officers, etc. were
above. The famous Hall
of Mirrors where the treaty
was signed between the
Allies and Germany, Aug.
28, 1919, was originally
an open roof-garden.
It has a beautifully
painted ceiling, but the
mirrors were disappointed
as they needed
washing badly! After
enjoying the Palace
and gardens, we

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motored back to our
hotel about 6 o'clock rested
a bit, dressed for dinner
and Uncle Yates took us
to the Concert Mayol - a
real Parisian play! -
then we all went to
a beautiful night club -
the S'Alborge, till one
o'clock, enjoying the two
orchestras constantly
playing - one a regular
one - the batting of the
soft white balls and
confetti thrown up which
is popular at all
night clubs - then on
to Josephine Baker's (a
mulatto who stars
in the Folies) where we
stayed till 3.30! A
real live Parisian

night club, with Josephine
going to each table asking
one to dance, showing
off her dog, during all
kinds of dances, hilarity.

Monday morning we
rested a bit as the stores
do not open till twelve,
down to the Café de la
Paix at 11:30, lunch
at the Carlton, and to
the many wonderful
stores all afternoon,
buying a dress, hat
, jewelry etc on the
Rue de la Paix, the
best shopping street!
Had fine iced tea
at the Ritz again, then
to our hotel to dress
in preparing for
the evening at the theatre

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Chateau de la Vallée, out on
the Bois de Boulogne, about
4 miles from the city. This
is the prettiest out-of-town
place in the world. The
day. A wonderful dancing
floor, with soft Japanese
and Egyptian lights,
flower-bedecked tables,
green grass everywhere,
deciduous trees, horse-
chestnut ones with
fountains between, all
softly lighted with a
blue light and the
loveliest gowned women
we saw anywhere.
Our last night in
Paris, many memorable
dances, many things
to think about, many
wonderful sights, &

many wonderful everything!
How we hate to leave
you, Paris!

Cherbourg, Aug. 30, 1927

Left Paris Tuesday morn-
ing, Aug. 30th at 8:45
on a regular train.
Met an interesting English
man on the train
who told us about
this section of France
we were now traveling
through - particularly of
Normandy, where we
saw acres of apple
trees, from which is
made the famous
Normandy cider.
Had lunch on the
train, returning at

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Charlebourg at 2:30 being
met by Mr. Wiley, the
American Consul here, and
a school-mate of Maxes.
He sent our baggage to the
proper places, took us in
his car to his home. Here
we met Mrs. Wiley who
was Harriet Hay of Raleigh,
her 3 yr. old daughter
and 2 young sons who
are going to Salisbury
to go to school this
winter. Had a lovely
afternoon, having tea at
4, port, wines, etc.
Then to the tender at
7 o'clock, first class,
on which were Mr.
Andrew Melton and
daughter, Mrs. David
Bruce, Chief Justice

Douglas, wife and daughter,
and Admiral Long of
N.C. - all of whom we
met. Took us 15 minutes
to get to the huge boat,
Leviathan. Never have
I seen such a long
ship - second largest
in the world! We
felt lost as we watched
the 2500 people come
aboard on first, 2nd
and 3rd class. The
Willys were with us
and then boys exited
about sailing to the
States on this boat.
There was much
confusion, but we
enjoyed watching
all get aboard &
get settled and

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get their dinner. Some
wonderfully gowned women
all ready for dinner
as they came aboard.
Mr. Wiley wasn't successful
as he had hoped in
getting us released
cabins, so I'm in a
very large and comfortable
one with two young
girls from Long Island
and an elderly lady
from Ohio! May is
with three Jews, and
the Judge had to go to
the Gymnasium with
three others! All were
disappointed in the
mix-up, but what
could a-body do
but make the best
of it! After hunting

our baggage for an hour
or so telling the Willys
good bye, getting down
from glorious first
to very good second,
we got to bed about
12 o'clock, sleeping fine
as it was a calm
sea. Up at 8 and
a wonderful breakfast
at 8:30. Gled to meet
my men-folks again,
all rather "put-out"
about our quarters,
but visited the
other party who are
crowded in tourist.
The table service and
food are wonderful,
the social hall large
and comfortable with
plenty of the latest

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magazines to read, a
smoking-room store,
hospital, etc. This boat
carries 5000 people, -
2750 being passengers!
A real little city within
itself, with a daily paper,
swimming pool, Radio
from N.Y., 'wireless', staff
of doctors and nurses,
everything, in fact, that
an up-to-date small
city would have.

We read, talk, promenade
sit on the hurricane
deck awhile, eat our
meals between times,
dinner at night - so
the day passes on a
big liner. Each of the
the first friends visit
us and we them.

Friday afternoon Mr.
Summit, the 1st class
purser (who is so sorry
about our accomodation
being not what we
bargained for) asked us
up to First for tea.
We took in this part,
had tea in the Winter
Garden with Admiral
Long, Mrs Pickard and
Mrs. Gorman - dancing
on the lovely oval ball-
floor between drinks!
A big dance on Friday
night, which we
enjoyed, getting to bed
around twelve. Saturday
morning we visited
our tourist friends
awhile, then the Adams
and Crossman Porter

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from first called on us
at 11:30. We had invited
to the Childrens Party on
first at 4, so dressed
ourselves up, had tea
first in their lovely
Social Hall, then to the
childrens party which
was about over - we
got some of the balloons,
buns, etc. as souvenirs.
Promenaded up and
down on the first deck
with all the rich Jews
who are taking the
boat, and down to
our quarters about 6:30.
Saw Justice Hughes, and
wife, also Admiral Long,
the Marquis of Blenheim
and wife (the Marquis
being Consul-General)

Marlborough's eldest son -
both dressed in yachting
clothes and typically English.
Dined on the tourist
deck tonight - a big
fancy dress ball - and
all kinds of costumes!
Is back at twelve, -
an awfully hot night
as we are in the Gulf
Stream. Many slept on
the decks as the cabins
were exceedingly warm.
Sunday morning everybody
up early to get out
and get aw! The
weather ideal all
along - not much
sickness either. We
have not felt a grain
glory be! Mrs. Parker
and Mrs. Roman come

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over for records at 10.30
Episcopate - and stayed
for lunch, which they
seemed to enjoy. Dine
and I packed after
lunch having made
out our declaration
papers yesterday - getting
all our purchases in
one bag so we can
hurry through the customs
if possible. Have spent
all afternoon on the
deck enjoying the beautiful
day and thinking how
close we are to N.Y.!
We dock tomorrow (Monday)
at 12 o'clock. and
won't we be glad!
Will spend a day in
N.Y. as Max has to
look after some

business. We hate not
to take the first train
home, but its joy to
be on U.S. soil again!
Will phone our people
immediately on arrival.
Sent them a radio-
gram Friday when we
were in mid-ocean.

We all have had
a marvellous trip,
seeing and learning
much, meeting lots of
lovely people, all of
the party staying well,
very little friction
except at the last.
Mr. Heywood, our courier
found he had no
funds! — We wouldn't
take a million
dollars for our

trip and its many
and varied experiences,
but its always a
wonderful feeling to
get home again.

Home, Sweet Home
is the best place
in the world after all.

We paid "our respects"
at court of our U.S.
Embassies when we
had time — and
had tea at
Suzuki.

England - 1 £ = \$4.86

1 Shilling = ~~12~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 cts

6 Pence = $12\frac{1}{2}$

Tuppence = 2 cents

Half penny = 1 cent
(Half)

France - 1 Franc = 4 cts

Belgium = 1 Franc = 3 cts.

Holland = 1 Guilder =

Germany = 1 MARK = 25 cts

austria = 1 Franc = 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts

Czechoslovakia =

Italy = 1 Lire = 52 $\frac{2}{5}$ cts

